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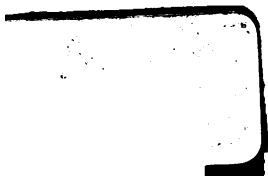


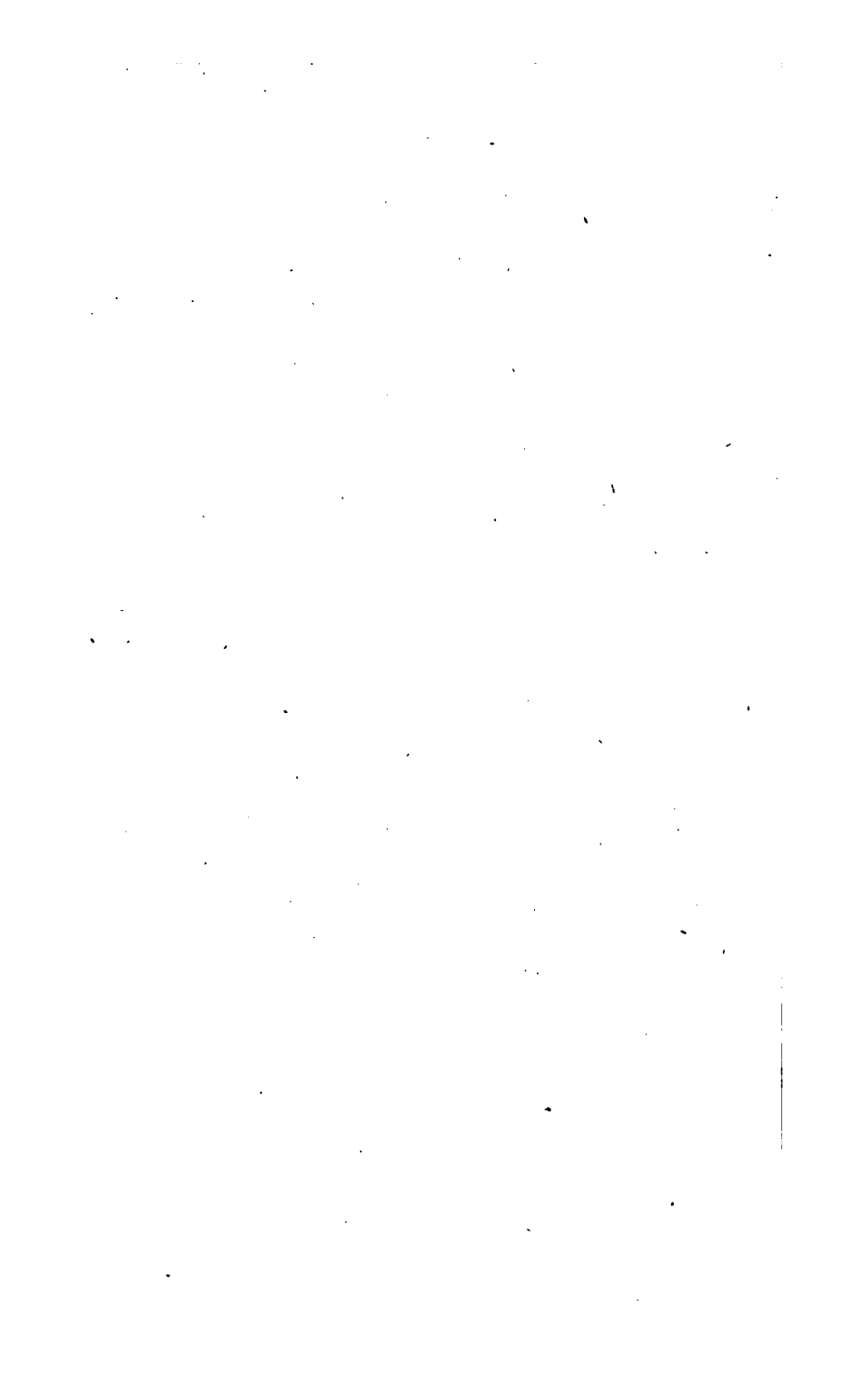


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AN
INTRODUCTORY GRAMMAR
OF THE
LATIN LANGUAGE,
FOR THE
USE OF THE YOUNGER CLASSES

AT
2
Cheam School,

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ZUMPT.

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ACCIDENCE OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

SECTION I.—THE ALPHABET.

A.—There are in the Latin language the vowels A, a; E, e; I, i; Y, y; O, o; U, u: and the diphthongs, Æ, æ; AU, au; and Œ, œ.

The diphthongs Æ and Œ are often written separately, A E, a e; O E, o e. Eu is found as a diphthong in some words of Greek extraction.

B.—The consonants are B, b; C, c; D, d; F, f; G, g; H, h; K, k; L, l; M, m; N, n; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, s; T, t; X, x; Z, z.

SECT. II.—PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are in Latin *nine* Parts of Speech: Substantive or Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

SECT. III.—GENDER OF NOUNS.

A.—Nouns have three Genders, the MASCULINE, FEMININE, and NEUTER.

B.—The Gender of Substantives may partly be distinguished by their meaning.

1. The names of *men* and of most *male animals*; of *months*, *winds*, and *rivers*, are MASCULINE.

2. The names of *women*, of *female animals*; of *trees*, *plants*, and *precious stones*; of *islands*, *countries*, and *towns*, are FEMININE.

3. Words denoting an office or quality which may belong either to *men* or *women*, are both MASCULINE and FEMININE.

4. All substantives indeclinable in the Singular or Plural are NEUTER.

SECT. IV.—NUMBER, CASE, AND DECLENSION.

A.—There are in Latin *two* Numbers, *Singular* and *Plural*.

B.—There are *six* Cases in each Number; *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative* and *Ablative*: these are expressed by different terminations affixed to a root: as, *Nom.* form *a*, *a* form; *Gen.* form *æ*, *of a* form.

The Genitive, Dative, Accusative and Ablative, are called *oblique cases*.

Note.—It is recommended that at this point the pupil should learn the account of the cases given in the syntax. Sec. II.

C.—There are *five* Declensions, distinguished by the termination of the Genitive.

| 1st Decl. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. |
|-----------|-----|-----|------|------|
| æ | i | is | ûs | ëi |

D.—Neuter Nouns have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative cases alike in each number, and in the Plural these cases end always in *ă*.

Note.—The mark (˘) shows that a vowel is *short*; the mark (˜) shows that it is *long*.

E.—The Vocative is like the Nominative, except that Nouns in *ûs* of the second Declension make the Vocative Singular end in *ě*.

SECT. V.—FIRST DECLENSION.

A.—The First Declension has the termination *ǎ* in the Nominative: Substantives of this declension are generally FEMININE.

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|-----------|-----|---------|-------|
| Nom. | -ǎ | Nom. | -ǣ |
| Gen. | -ǣ | Gen. | -ārum |
| Dat. | -ǣ | Dat. | -īs |
| Acc. | -am | Acc. | -ās |
| Voc. | -ǎ | Voc. | -ǣ |
| Abl. | -ā | Abl. | -īs |

EXAMPLE.

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| N. Form ǎ, | <i>a form</i> | N. Form ǣ, | <i>forms</i> |
| G. Form ǣ, | <i>of a form</i> | G. Form ārum, | <i>of forms</i> |
| D. Form ǣ, | <i>to a form</i> | D. Form īs, | <i>to forms</i> |
| Ac. Form am, | <i>a form</i> | Ac. Form ās, | <i>forms</i> |
| V. Form ǎ, | <i>O form</i> | V. Form ǣ, | <i>O forms</i> |
| Ab. Form ā, | <i>by a form</i> | Ab. Form īs, | <i>by forms</i> |

SECT. VI.—SECOND DECLENSION.

A.—The Second Declension has two terminations in the

Nominative, *ūs* and *um*. Substantives in *ūs* are generally **MASCULINE**; substantives in *um* are always **NEUTER**.

Model of the Cases of the Second Declension.

| Masculine. | | Neuter. | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Singular. | Plural. | Singular. | Plural. |
| N. <i>ūs</i> | N. <i>ī</i> | N. <i>um</i> | N. <i>ă</i> |
| G. <i>ī</i> | G. <i>ōrum</i> | G. <i>ī</i> | G. <i>ōrum</i> |
| D. <i>ō</i> | D. <i>īs</i> | D. <i>ō</i> | D. <i>īs</i> |
| Ac. <i>um</i> | Ac. <i>ōs</i> | Ac. <i>um</i> | Ac. <i>ă</i> |
| V. <i>ē</i> | V. <i>ī</i> | V. <i>um</i> | V. <i>ă</i> |
| Ab. <i>ō</i> | Ab. <i>īs</i> | Ab. <i>ō</i> | Ab. <i>īs</i> |

B.—Example in *ūs*. **MASCULINE.**

| Singular. | Plural. |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| N. Serv <i>ūs</i> , <i>a</i> slave | N. Serv <i>ī</i> , slaves |
| G. Serv <i>ī</i> , <i>of a</i> slave | G. Serv <i>ōrum</i> , <i>of</i> slaves |
| D. Serv <i>ō</i> , <i>to a</i> slave | D. Serv <i>īs</i> , <i>to</i> slaves |
| Ac. Serv <i>um</i> , <i>a</i> slave | Ac. Serv <i>ōs</i> , slaves |
| V. Serv <i>ē</i> , <i>O</i> slave | V. Serv <i>ī</i> , <i>O</i> slaves |
| Ab. Serv <i>ō</i> , <i>by a</i> slave | Ab. Serv <i>īs</i> , <i>by</i> slaves |

C.—Example in *um*. **NEUTER.**

| Singular. | Plural. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| N. ov <i>um</i> , <i>an</i> egg | N. ov <i>ă</i> , eggs |
| G. ov <i>ī</i> , <i>of an</i> egg | G. ov <i>ōrum</i> , <i>of</i> eggs |
| D. ov <i>ō</i> , <i>to an</i> egg | D. ov <i>īs</i> , <i>to</i> eggs |
| Ac. ov <i>um</i> , <i>an</i> egg | Ac. ov <i>ă</i> , eggs |
| V. ov <i>um</i> , <i>O</i> egg | V. ov <i>ă</i> , <i>O</i> eggs |
| Ab. ov <i>ō</i> <i>by an</i> egg | Ab. ov <i>īs</i> , <i>by</i> eggs |

D.—Nouns whose root ends in *er* rarely affix the termination to the Nominative, as *puer*, not *puer us*.

| Singular. | | | Plural. | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|---------|------------|---------|
| N. | Puer | a boy | N. | Puer ī, | boys |
| G. | Puer ī, | of a boy | G. | Puer ōrum, | of boys |
| D. | Puer ō, | to a boy | D. | Puer īs, | to boys |
| Ac. | Puer um, | a boy | Ac. | Puer ōs, | boys |
| V. | Puer | O boy | V. | Puer ī, | O boys |
| Ab. | Puer ō, | by a boy | Ab. | Puer īs, | by boys |

Obs. 1.—But most nouns in *er* drop *e* before *r* in the oblique Cases: as, Nom. *liber*, a book, Gen. *libri*, of a book, not *liberi*.

Obs. 2.—Proper names in *ius*, with *filius* and *genius*, make the Vocative in *i*: as, *Cornēlius*; Voc. *Cornēli*.

SECT. VII.—THIRD DECLENSION.

A.—The Third declension has various terminations in the Nominative. Substantives of this Declension are of all Genders.

B.—Substantives in *o*, *or*, *os* and *er*, and in *es* increasing in the Genitive, are generally MASCULINE.

1. But polysyllabic Substantives in *do* and *go*; and most in *io* are FEMININE.

C.—Substantives in *as*, *is*, *ys*, *aus* and *x*; in *es* not increasing in the Genitive, and in *s* preceded by a consonant, are generally FEMININE.

1. But most Substantives in *nis* and *ns* are MASCULINE.

D.—Substantives in *a*, *e*, *i*; *c*, *l*, *n*: *ar*, *ur*, *ūs* are generally NEUTER.

1. But Substantives in *ūs*, which in the Genitive have *ūtis*, are FEMININE.

Model of the Cases of the Third Declension.

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| M. or F. | N. | M. or F. | N. |
| N. various | | N. -ēs | -ā or īā |
| G. -īs | -īs | G. -um or ūm | -um or ūm |
| D. -ī | -ī | D. -ībus | -ībus |
| A. -em | like Nom. | A. -ēs | -ā or iā |
| V. like Nom. | | V. -ēs | -ā or iā |
| A. -ē | -ē | A. -ībus | -ībus |

E.—Substantives in *ē* make *īs* in the Genitive.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| those in <i>o</i> | <i>ōis</i> |
| most in <i>do</i> | <i>dīnis</i> |
| most in <i>go</i> | <i>gīnis</i> |
| those in <i>l</i> | <i>līs</i> |
| those in <i>ēn</i> | <i>ēnis</i> |
| those in <i>ēn</i> | <i>īnis</i> |
| most in <i>ār</i> | <i>āris</i> |
| those in <i>ēr</i> | <i>ēris*</i> |
| those in <i>ōr</i> | <i>ōris</i> |
| those in <i>ūr</i> | <i>ūris</i> |
| those in <i>ās</i> | <i>ātis</i> |
| those in <i>es</i> | <i>īs, ītis, ētis or ēdis</i> |
| most in <i>is</i> | <i>is</i> |
| those in <i>ōs</i> | <i>ōtis or ōris</i> |
| those in <i>ūs (f.)</i> | <i>ūtis</i> |
| those in <i>ūs (n.)</i> | <i>ēris or ōris</i> |

* *Note.*—But most Nouns in *er* drop *e* before *r* in the oblique Cases: thus Nom. *pat er*, a father; Gen. *patris*, of a father.

Those of one syllable in *us* make *ūris* in the Genitive.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| those in <i>us</i> | <i>ntis</i> |
| those in <i>rs</i> | <i>rtis</i> |
| those in <i>ax</i> | <i>ācis</i> |
| most in <i>ex</i> | <i>īcis</i> |
| those in <i>ix</i> | <i>īcis</i> or <i>īcis</i> |
| those in <i>ox</i> | <i>ōcis</i> |
| those in <i>ux</i> | <i>ūcis</i> |

F.—Example in *ēs*. (not increasing) FEMININE.

| Singular. | | Plural. |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| N. Nub <i>ēs</i> , | <i>a</i> cloud | N. Nub <i>ēs</i> |
| G. Nub <i>īs</i> , | | G. Nub <i>īum</i> |
| D. Nub <i>ī</i> , | | D. Nub <i>ībus</i> |
| A. Nub <i>em</i> , | | A. Nub <i>ēs</i> |
| V. Nub <i>ēs</i> , | | V. Nub <i>ēs</i> |
| A. Nub <i>ē</i> , | | A. Nub <i>ībus</i> |

G.—Example in *ōr*. MASCULINE.

| Singular. | | Plural. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| N. Cantōr, | <i>a</i> singer | N. Cantōr <i>ēs</i> |
| G. Cantōr <i>īs</i> , | | G. Cantōr <i>um</i> |
| D. Cantōr <i>ī</i> , | | D. Cantōr <i>ībus</i> |
| A. Cantōr <i>em</i> , | | A. Cantōr <i>ēs</i> |
| V. Cantōr, | | V. Cantōr <i>ēs</i> |
| A. Cantōr <i>ē</i> , | | A. Cantōr <i>ībus</i> |

H.—Example in *ē*. NEUTER.

| Singular. | | Plural. |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| N. Mar <i>ē</i> , | <i>a</i> sea | N. Mar <i>īā</i> , |
| G. Mar <i>īs</i> | | G. Mar <i>īum</i> |
| D. Mar <i>ī</i> , | | D. Mar <i>ībus</i> |
| A. Mar <i>ē</i> , | | A. Mar <i>īā</i> |
| V. Mar <i>ē</i> , | | V. Mar <i>īā</i> |
| A. Mar <i>ī</i> , | | A. Mar <i>ībus</i> |

I.—Example in *ūs*. NEUTER.

| Singular. | | Plural. |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| N. Gen <i>ūs</i> , | a kind | N. Gen <i>ēr ā</i> |
| G. Gen <i>ēr īs</i> , | | G. Gen <i>ēr um</i> |
| D. Gen <i>ēr ī</i> , | | D. Gen <i>ēr ībus</i> |
| A. Gen <i>ūs</i> , | | A. Gen <i>ēr ā</i> |
| V. Gen <i>ūs</i> , | | V. Gen <i>ēr ā</i> |
| A. Gen <i>ēr ē</i> , | | A. Gen <i>ēr ībus</i> |

K.—Example in *ēs*. NEUTER.

| Singular. | | Plural. |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| N. <i>Carmēn</i> , | a song | N. <i>Carmīn ā</i> |
| G. <i>Carmīn īs</i> | | G. <i>Carmīn um</i> |
| D. <i>Carmīn ī</i> | | D. <i>Carmīn ībus</i> |
| A. <i>Carmēn</i> | | A. <i>Carmīn ā</i> |
| V. <i>Carmēn</i> | | V. <i>Carmīn ā</i> |
| A. <i>Carmīn ē</i> | | A. <i>Carmīn ībus</i> |

L.—Example in *ī*. NEUTER.

| Singular. | | Plural. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| N. <i>Animāl</i> , | an animal | N. <i>Animāl īā</i> |
| G. <i>Animāl īs</i> | | G. <i>Animāl īum</i> |
| D. <i>Animāl ī</i> | | D. <i>Animāl ībus</i> |
| A. <i>Animāl</i> | | A. <i>Animāl īā</i> |
| V. <i>Animāl</i> | | V. <i>Animāl īā</i> |
| A. <i>Animāl ī</i> | | A. <i>Animāl ībus</i> |

M.—In the Ablative Singular :

1. Neuters in *e*, *al*, and *ar* : names of months in *is* and *er* : and those Substantives in *is* which were originally Adjectives, have *i* instead of *e*.

N.—In the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural, Neuters in *e*, *al*, and *ar*, have *ia*.

O.—In the Genitive Plural :

1. The Neuters in *e*, *al* and *ar*, which have *ia* in the Nominative have *ium* :
2. Nouns which do *not* increase in the Genitive Singular have *ium* :
3. Substantives of one syllable in *s* and *x* preceded by a consonant have *ium* :
4. Substantives of two or more syllables in *ns* or *rs* commonly have *um*, but sometimes *ium*. Those which are properly participles have *um* or *ium*.
5. Substantives expressing abstract ideas in *ās*, *ātis*, have commonly *um*; the names of nations in *as* have *ium*

SECT. VIII.—FOURTH DECLENSION.

A.—The Fourth Declension has two terminations in the Nominative, *ūs*, and *ū*. Substantives in *ūs* are generally **MASCULINE**, sometimes **FEMININE**: Substantives in *ū* are always **NEUTER**, and remain unchanged in the Singular.

Model of the Cases of the Fourth Declension.

| M. and F. | | N. | |
|-----------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| Sing. | Plur. | Sing. | Plur. |
| N. -ūs | N. -ūs | N. -ū | N. -uā |
| G. -ūs | G. -uum | G. -ū | G. -uum |
| D. -uī | D. -ūbus or ībus | D. -ū | D. -ūbus or ībus |
| A. -um | A. -ūs | A. -ū | A. -uā |
| V. -ūs | V. -ūs | V. -ū | V. -uā |
| A. -ū | A. -ūbus or ībus | A. -ū | A. -ubus or ībus |

1. The Fourth Declension is a modification of the Third, its oblique cases being formed by contraction; thus, Gen.—*uis*,—*ūs*; Abl.—*uē*,—*ū*.

B.—Example in *us*. MASCULINE.

| Singular. | | Plural. |
|--------------|---------|----------------|
| N. Fruct ūs, | a fruit | N. Fruct ūs |
| G. Fruct ūs, | | G. Fruct uum, |
| D. Fruct uī, | | D. Fruct ībus, |
| A. Fruct um, | | A. Fruct ūs, |
| V. Fruct ūs | | V. Fruct ūs, |
| A. Fruct ū, | | A. Fruct ībus |

C.—Example in *u*. NEUTER.

| Singular. | | Plural. |
|------------|--------|--------------|
| N. Corn ū, | a horn | N. Corn uā |
| G. Corn ū | | G. Corn uum |
| D. Corn ū | | D. Corn ībus |
| A. Corn ū | | A. Corn uā |
| V. Corn ū | | V. Corn uā |
| A. Corn ū | | A. Corn ībus |

D. Domus, *a house*, follows for the most part the *fourth* Declension, but takes some cases also from the *second*.

| Singular. | | Plural. |
|------------|----------|-------------------------|
| N. Dom ūs | | N. Dom ūs |
| G. Dom ūs, | and Domi | G. Dom uum and Dom orum |
| D. Dom ūi, | and Domo | D. Dom ībus |
| A. Dom um | | A. Dom ūs and Dom os |
| V. Dom ūs | | V. Dom ūs |
| A. | Domo | A. Dom ībus |

SECT. IX.—FIFTH DECLENSION.

A. The Fifth Declension has the termination *ēs* in the Nominative. Substantives of this Declension are FEMININE.

1. But *dies* in the Singular is *sometimes* MASCULINE, in the Plural *always*. *Meridies*, which occurs only in the Singular, is MASCULINE.

Model of the Cases of the Fifth Declension.

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|-----------|-----|---------|-------|
| N. | -ēs | N. | -ēs |
| G. | -eī | G. | -ērum |
| D. | -eī | D. | -ēbus |
| A. | -em | A. | -ēs |
| V. | -ēs | V. | -ēs |
| A. | -ē | A. | -ēbus |

2. The Fifth Declension is a modification of the Third ; thus,
Gen. —*eis*, —*ei* ; Acc. —*em*, —*em* ; Abl. —*eē*, —*ē*.

B.—Example in *ēs*. FEMININE.

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| N. Di | ēs, a day | N. Di | ēs, days |
| G. Di | eī, | G. Di | ērum, |
| D. Di | eī, | D. Di | ēbus, |
| A. Di | em, | A. Di | ēs, |
| V. Di | ēs, | V. Di | ēs, |
| A. Di | ē, | A. Di | ēbus, |

Obs. 1.—The Genitive and Dative Singular have *ē* short before the final vowel, when a consonant precedes, as *fidēi* ; *ē* long when a vowel precedes, as *diēi*.

Obs. 2. Only *dies*, *res*, and *species* have the Plural complete.

SECT. X. ADJECTIVES.

A.—The English Adjective does not vary as to Gender, Number, or Case ; but the Latin Adjective (including the Pronominal Adjective and Participle) varies its termination

according to the Gender, Number, and Case of the Substantive to which it is attached : hence it is said to *agree* with it : thus ;

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|-------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Nom.— | Alb us taur us, | alb a vacc a, | alb um sax um, |
| | a white bull, | a white cow, | a white rock. |
| Gen.— | Alb i taur i, | alb æ vacc æ, | alb i sax i, |
| | of a white bull, | of a white cow, | of a white rock. |

B.—There are in Latin *two* classes of Adjectives following the forms of one or more Declensions of Substantives.

SECT. XI. FIRST CLASS OF ADJECTIVES.

A.—Adjectives of the *first* class follow the forms of the *first* and *second* Declensions of Substantives : they have the termination *ūs* for the Masculine ; *ā* for the Feminine ; *um* for the Neuter : *bon ūs*, *bon ā*, *bon um*, good.

B. Example in *ūs*, *ā*, *um*.

| | Singular. | | |
|----|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | M. | F. | N. |
| N. | bon ūs | bon ā * | bon um |
| G. | bon ī | bon æ | bon ī |
| D. | bon ō | bon æ | bon ō |
| A. | bon um | bon am | bon um |
| V. | bon ē | bon ā | bon um |
| A. | bon ō | bon ā | bon ō |
| | Plural. | | |
| N. | bon ī | bon æ | bon ā |
| G. | bon ōrum | bon ārum | bon ōrum. |
| D. | bon īs | bon īs | bon īs |
| A. | bon ōs | bon ās | bon ā |
| V. | bon ī | bon æ | bon ā |
| A. | bon īs | bon īs | bon īs |

SECT. XII. SECOND CLASS OF ADJECTIVES.

A.—Adjectives of the *second* class follow the form of the *third* Declension of Substantives.

B.—Those having *is* for the MASCULINE and FEMININE have *e* for the NEUTER; Comparatives have *or* for the MASCULINE and FEMININE, and *us* for the NEUTER. Other Adjectives of the second class have only one form for the three Genders in the Nominative Singular.

| M. & F. | | N. |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| C.—Example in <i>is</i> | | and <i>ē</i> |
| Singular. | | |
| M. | F. | N. |
| N. brev <i>is</i> | brev <i>is</i> | brev <i>ē</i> |
| G. brev <i>is</i> | brev <i>is</i> | brev <i>is</i> |
| D. brev <i>ī</i> | brev <i>ī</i> | brev <i>ī</i> |
| A. brev <i>em</i> | brev <i>em</i> | brev <i>ē</i> |
| V. brev <i>is</i> | brev <i>is</i> | brev <i>ē</i> |
| A. brev <i>ī</i> | brev <i>ī</i> | brev <i>ī</i> |
| Plural. | | |
| N. brev <i>ēs</i> | brev <i>ēs</i> | brev <i>ī</i> |
| G. brev <i>īum</i> | brev <i>īum</i> | brev <i>īum</i> |
| D. brev <i>ībus</i> | brev <i>ībus</i> | brev <i>ībus</i> |
| A. brev <i>ēs</i> | brev <i>ēs</i> | brev <i>ī</i> |
| V. brev <i>ēs</i> | brev <i>ēs</i> | brev <i>ī</i> |
| A. brev <i>ībus</i> | brev <i>ībus</i> | brev <i>ībus</i> |

Obs. 1.—Several Adjectives in *is*, *e*, have for the Nominative and Vocative Masculine Singular also a form in *er*: thus, Masc. *acer*, or *acris*; Fem. *acris*; Neut. *acre*: in other respects like *brevis*.

antiqu us, ancient; *antiqu ior*, more ancient; *antiqu issimus*, most ancient.

C.—Some Adjectives make their comparison from obsolete forms, or borrow it from other words of similar signification.

| Pos. | Comp. | Sup. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Bon us, <i>good</i> . | mel ior | opt imus. |
| Mal us, <i>bad</i> . | pej or | pess imus. |
| Magn us, <i>great</i> . | maj or | max imus. |
| Mult us, <i>much</i> . | plus (GEN. plur is) | plur imus. |
| Parv us, <i>little</i> . | min or | min imus. |

SECT. XIV.—COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

A.—Adverbs in *e* and *ter*, and most of those in *o*, being commonly derived from Adjectives or Participles, may be compared, when the sense requires it. The Comparative is formed by adding *ius*, and the Superlative by adding *issime* to the root; but with the same exceptions as in Adjectives. *Læt è*, gladly; *læt ius*, more gladly; *læt issimè*, most gladly. *Fort iter*, bravely; *fort ius*, more bravely; *fort issimè*, most bravely.

SECT. XV. PRONOUNS.

A.—There are *ten* simple Pronouns: three PERSONAL, *ego* I; *tu*, thou; *sui*, of *himself*, *herself*, *itself*; four DEMONSTRATIVE, *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, this; *ist e*, *ist a*, *ist ud*, that; *ill e*, *ill a*, *ill ud*, that; *is*, *ea*, *id*, that; to which may be added *ips e*, *ips a*, *ips um*, *he himself*, *she herself*, *it itself*; the RELATIVE *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, who, which; the INTERROGATIVES, *quis*, *quæ*, *quid*? and *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*? who, what?

B.—From these are derived the Adjective Pronouns *meus*, mine; *tuus*, thine; *suius*, his; *noster*, our; *vester*, your;

and *cuj us*, — *a*, — *um*, whose? *Uter utr a, utr um*? which of the two? *neuter, neutr a, neutr um*, neither of the two; *alter, alter a, alter um*, one of the two; the Pronouns which denote origin, *nostras*, of our country; *vestras*, of your country; and *cujas*, of whose country. With the Adjective Pronouns may also be reckoned *alius*, another; *ullus*, any; *nullus*, none; *qualis*, of what kind? *quantus*, how great.

SECT. XVI.—SIMPLE PRONOUNS.

A.—Ego, I.

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|-----------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| N. Ego, | I | N. Nos, | we |
| G. Mei, | of me | G. Nostrum or—i | of us |
| D. Mihi, | to me | D. Nobis, | to us |
| A. Me, | me | A. Nos, | us |
| V. | | V. | |
| A. Me, | by me | A. Nobis, | by us |

B.—Tu, thou.

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|-----------|---------|------------------|--------|
| N. Tu, | thou | N. Vos, | ye |
| G. Tui, | of thee | G. Vestrum or—i, | of you |
| D. Tibi, | to thee | D. Vobis, | to you |
| A. Te, | thee | A. Vos, | you |
| V. Tu, | O thou | V. Vos, | O ye |
| A. Te, | by thee | A. Vobis, | by you |

C.—Sui, of himself.

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| N. | [itself. | N. | |
| G. Sui, | of himself, herself, | G. Sui, | of themselves |
| D. Sibi, | to himself, &c. | D. Sibi, | to themselves |
| A. Se, | himself, &c. | A. Se, | themselves |
| V. | | V. | |
| A. Se, | by himself, &c. | A. Se, | by themselves |

D.—Hic, hæc, hoc, *this*.

| Singular. | | | Plural. | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| M. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. |
| N. Hic, | hæc, | hoc | N. Hi, | hæ, | hæc, |
| G. Hujus, | hujus, | hujus, | G. Horum, | harum, | horum, |
| D. Huic, | huic, | huic, | D. His, | his, | his, |
| A. Hunc, | hanc, | hoc, | A. Hos, | has, | hæc, |
| V. | | | V. | | |
| A. Hoc, | hac, | hoc, | A. His, | his, | his. |

E. Ille, illa, illud, *that*.

| Singular. | | | Plural. | | |
|------------|---------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|
| M. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. |
| N. Ille, | illæ, | illud, | N. Illi, | illæ, | illæ, |
| G. Illius, | illius, | illius, | G. Illorum, | illarum, | illorum, |
| D. Illi, | illi, | illi, | D. Illis, | illis, | illis, |
| A. Illum, | illam | illud, | A. Illos, | illas, | illæ, |
| V. | | | V. | | |
| A. Illo, | illā | illo. | A. Illis, | illis, | illis. |

In the same manner are declined *iste, ista, istud*, that : and *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, —self.

F. Is, ea, id, *that*.

| Singular. | | | Plural. | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|---------------|------------|------------|
| M. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. |
| N. Is, | eæ, | id, | N. Ii, | eæ, | eæ, |
| G. Ejus, | ejus, | ejus, | G. Eorum, | earum | eorum, |
| D. Ei, | ei, | ei, | D. Iis (eis), | iis (eis), | iis (eis) |
| A. Eum, | eam, | id, | A. Eos, | eas, | eæ |
| V. | | | V. | | |
| A. Eo, | eā, | eo. | A. Iis (eis), | iis (eis), | iis, (eis) |

G. Qui, quæ, quod, *who, which.*

| Singular. | | | Plural. | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|------------|---------|-----------|
| M. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. |
| N. Qui, | quæ, | quod, | N. Qui, | quæ, | quæ, |
| G. Cujus, | cujus, | cujus, | G. Quorum, | quarum, | quorum, |
| D. Cui, | cui, | cui, | D. Quibus, | quibus, | quibus, |
| A. Quem, | quam, | quod | | | or quæis, |
| V. | | | A. Quos, | quas, | quæ, |
| A. Quo. | qua | quo, | V. | | |
| | | or quî | A. Quibus, | quibus, | quibus, |
| | | | | | or quæis. |

In a similar manner is declined, *quis, quæ, quid, who, what?*

SECT. XVII. PRONOUNS ADJECTIVE.

A.—The Pronouns Adjective *me us, me a, me um*, mine; *tu us, tu a, tu um*, thine; *su us, su a, su um*, his, her, its, their; *noster, nostr a, nostr um*, our; *vester, vestr a, vestr um*, your; are declined like Adjectives of the first class. *Meus* makes *mi* in the Vocative Singular Masculine; *tuus, vester, suus*, have no Vocative.

B.—*Ullus, nullus, uter, alter, alius, unus, solus, totus*, make the Genitive in *ius* and the Dative in *î*. *Alter* makes *alterius*. In the other cases they are declined like Adjectives of the first class.

SECT. XVIII.—NUMERALS.

A.—Numerals are partly Adjectives, partly Adverbs. The Adjectives are

1. CARDINAL, denoting simply how many; *tres*, three.

2. ORDINAL, denoting the place in a series; *tertius*, third.
3. DISTRIBUTIVE, denoting how many to each; *terni*, three to each.
4. MULTIPLICATIVE, denoting how many-fold; *triplex*, three-fold.
5. PROPORTIONAL, denoting how many times as much; *triplex*, three times as much.

B.—The Adverbial Numerals answer to the question, “How many times?” *ter*, thrice.

C.—CARDINAL NUMERALS.

The first *three* Cardinal Numbers *unus*, one; *duo*, two; *tres* three, are DECLINABLE; the rest, as far as *decem*, ten, and the Decimals as far as *centum*, a hundred, are INDECLINABLE. *Ducenti*, two hundred, and the rest as far as *mille*, a thousand, are DECLINABLE; *mille* is INDECLINABLE, but its Plural, *millia*, is declinable. Numbers above a thousand are expressed by combination; *decies centena millia*, ten times a hundred thousand, a million.

D.—Duo, duæ, duo, Two,

Plural.

| M. | F. | N. |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| N. Du o | du æ | du o |
| G. Du orum | du arum | du orum |
| D. Du obus | du abus | du obus |
| A. Du os (<i>and</i> du o) | du as | du o |
| V. Du o | du æ | du o |
| A. Du obus | du abus | du obus |

E.—Tres, tria, Three.

| Plural. | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| M. | F. | N. |
| N. Tres | tres | tria. |
| G. Trium | trium | trium. |
| D. Tribus | tribus | tribus |
| A. Tres | tres | tria. |
| V. Tres | tres | tria. |
| A. Tribus | tribus | tribus. |

SECT. XIX.—VERBS.

A.—1. Every Verb has a *Root*, which distinguishes it from other Verbs? as, *scrib*, write; *leg*, read.

2. To this root are added certain terminations which mark the different Persons, Tenses, and Moods, as, *scrib o*, I write; *scrib it*, he writes; *scrib ebam*, I was writing; *scrib am*, I may write.

3. In some tenses the root itself undergoes certain modifications, as, *scrips i*, I have written.

B.—Verbs are either *primitive* or *derivative*. The derivatives come either from Substantive roots, as *flor ēre*, to flower, from *flos*, Gen. *flor is*, a flower: or from Adjective roots, as *ægrot are*, to be ill, from *ægrot us*, ill: or from Verbal roots. Those derived from Verbal roots are divided into

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Frequentatives, | } expressing { | the repetition of | } the action | |
| 2. Inchoatives, | | the commencement of | | or statede- |
| 3. Desideratives, | | the desire for | | noted by |
| 4. Diminutives, | | diminution of | | the primi- |

C.—Verbs are either *simple* or *compound*. The majority of the latter are compounded with prepositions, either such as exist separately; as *traho*, I draw; *ex traho*, I draw out; or

such as are used only in composition, as *re traho*, I draw back. Others are compounded with Nominal, Adverbial, or Verbal roots: as *vivo* *us*, alive; *vivifico* *o*, I make alive; *male*, ill; *maledic* *o*, I speak ill of; *cale* *o*, I am warm; *calefaci* *o*, I make warm.

SECT. XX.—VOICES.

A.—Verbs have two forms or Voices, 1. Active; 2. Passive.

B.—Deponent Verbs have a passive form and an active signification. Some are transitive, some intransitive.

SECT. XXI.—MOODS.

A.—There are in Latin *four* moods; the INDICATIVE, the SUBJUNCTIVE, the IMPERATIVE, and the INFINITIVE.

1. The INDICATIVE mood asserts *positively*.

2. The SUBJUNCTIVE mood asserts *contingently* or less positively than the Indicative. It is by some grammarians called POTENTIAL when it has a *contingent* signification, and SUBJUNCTIVE only when it is *subjoined* to a preceding clause or proposition.

3. The IMPERATIVE mood commands, exhorts, or intreats.

4. The INFINITIVE mood expresses an action or state, but does not predicate it of a particular subject: hence it partakes more of the character of a noun, than of a verb.

SECT. XXII.—TENSES.

A.—The Tenses of the Latin Verb may be divided into the *Imperfect* and *Perfect*. The Imperfect tenses express an action

or state *not terminated*: the Perfect tenses express an action or state as *terminated*. Of the Aorist* tenses, the Present and Future are expressed by the same forms as the Imperfect Present, and Future Tenses; the Past by the same form as the Perfect Present tense. Thus,

| | | IMPERFECT. | AORIST. |
|-------------|----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| INDICATIVE. | PRESENT, | scrib o, | I am writing or I write |
| | PAST, | scrib ēbam, | I was writing |
| | FUTURE, | scrib am, | I shall be writing or I shall write. |
| | PERFECT. | | |
| | PRESENT, | scrips i, | I have written or I wrote |
| | PAST, | scrips ēram, | I had written |
| | FUTURE, | scrips ēro, | I shall have written. |

The Imperfect Present is generally called simply the *Present*, the Imperfect Past the *Imperfect*, the Perfect Present the *Perfect*, and the Perfect Past the *Pluperfect*.

1. The Subjunctive has no distinct form for the Future.
2. The Imperative has but *one* tense.
3. The tenses of the Infinitive do not distinguish the time, but only the termination or non-termination of the action or state.

The Infinitive of the *Perfect* denotes that the action or state is *terminated*; as, *scripsisse*, to have written; the Infinitive of the *Present*, that it is *not terminated*; as, *scribere*, to be writing, or to write.

B.—Latin Verbs have *two* Numbers, SINGULAR and PLURAL, and *three* Persons in each Number.

SECT. XXIII.—FORMATION OF TENSES.

A—There are in Latin *four* Conjugations or modes of forming certain parts of the Verb.

* Aorist tenses express the *time*, without *defining* the action as *terminated* or *not terminated*.

B.—There are *four* principal parts of the Verb, from which the rest are derived; the **INDICATIVE PRESENT**, the **INDICATIVE PERFECT**, the **INFINITIVE PRESENT**, and the **ACTIVE SUPINE**. These four parts generally end thus, according to their respective Conjugations.

| | PRES. | PERF. | INF. | SUPINE. |
|----|-------|-------|------|---------|
| 1. | o | āvī | āre | ātum |
| 2. | eo | ŭī | ēre | ītum |
| 3. | o | ī | ēre | tum |
| 4. | io | īvī | īre | ītum |

C.—The **INFINITIVE PRESENT** determines the Conjugation. The *third* is the simplest, characterised by *ē* short; in the *first*, *second*, and *fourth* Conjugations the Vowels *a*, *e*, and *i*, respectively, are inserted before the Vowel of the *third* Conjugation, and combine with it into a long Vowel, thus, *aēre*, *āre*; *eēre*, *ēre*; *iēre*, *īre*.

D.—The *first*, *second*, and *fourth* Conjugations form their principal parts by affixing to the root the terminations given above, thus,

| | PRES. | PERF. | INF. | SUPINE. |
|----|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | laud o, | laud āvī, | laud āre, | laud ātum. |
| 2. | mon eo, | mon ŭī, | mon ēre, | mon ĭtum. |
| 4. | aud io, | aud īvī, | aud īre, | aud ĭtum. |

E.—For the *third* Conjugation the following rules must be attended to:—

1. If a *Vowel* precedes *ēre* in the Infinitive, the Perfect is formed by adding *ī*, and the Supine by adding *tum* to the root; *acu o*, *acu i*, *acū tum*; the Vowel becomes long in the Supine.

2. If a consonant precedes *ēre*, the regular termination of the Perfect is in *si*; as, *carp o*, *carp si*.

a) When *c*, *g*, *h*, or *qu* precedes, it combines with *s* into *x*; as, *duc o*, *dux i*; *fig o*, *fix i*; *trah o*, *trax i*; *coqu o*, *cox i*.

b) If *b* precedes, it is changed into *p*; as, *scrib o*, *scrip si*.

c) If *d* precedes, sometimes *s* is dropped; as *defend o*, *defend i*; sometimes *d*; as, *claud o*, *clau si*.

d) In many other words also *s* is dropped; as, *lĕg o*, *lĕg i*; *bib o*, *bib i*; *ēm o*, *ēm i*.

3. Two irregularities are especially common in the formation of the Perfect of the third Conjugation. 1st. The reduplication of the first consonant with the vowel that follows it, or with *e* ; as, *tund o*, *tu tud i*, *fal lo*, *fe fel li*. 2d. Many are formed like the second Conjugation, especially those in *lo* and *mo* ; as, *al o*, *al ui*, *al itum* ; *gem o*, *gem ui*, *gem itum*.

4. The Active Supine is formed by adding *tum* to the root ; as, *dic o*, *dic tum*.

a) *b* is changed into *p* ; as, *scrib o*, *scrip tum*.

b) *g*, *h*, *qu* into *c* ; as, *reg o*, *rec tum* ; *trah o*, *trac tum* ; *coqu o*, *coc tum*.

c) Verbs in *do* have *sum* ; as, *defend o*, *defen sum*.

d) In some the Supine has *x* ; as, *fig o*, *fix um*.

e) In others *n* of the root is thrown out ; as, *vinc o*, *vic tum*.

f) Of those words in which *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s* precede *o*, only some in *m* follow the rule, as *com o*, *com tum* : the rest have various forms.

SECT. XXIV.—PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

A. The PARTICIPLE is in form an Adjective, and expresses the action or state either :

1. as completely terminated.

Participle Perfect Passive, *scriptus*, written.

or, 2. as not terminated.

Participle Present Active, *scribens*, writing.

or, 3. as about to exist.

Participle Future Active, *scripturus*, about to write.

Participle Future Passive, *scribendus*, to be written.

B.—The GERUND is the same in form as the oblique cases singular of the Participle Future Passive in *dus*, but has always an Active signification ; *scribendi*, of writing ; *scribendo*, in or by writing ; *scribendum*, to write.

C.—The two SUPINES are cases of verbal substantives ; the form in *um* is Active ; as *dict um*, to say ; the form in *u* is Passive ; as, *dict u*, to be said.

D.—MODEL of the IMPERFECT TENSES derived from the Root as exhibited in the PRESENT.

| Conju- gation. | Root. | INDICATIVE. | | | SUBJUNCTIVE. | | IMPERATIVE. INFINITIVE. | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | Present. | Past. | Future. | Present. | Past. | | |
| 1. | am | - o | - ābam | - ābo | - em | - ārem | - ā | - āre |
| 2. | mon | - ō | - ēbam | - ēbo | - ēam | - ērem | - ē | - ēre |
| 3. | scrib | - o | - ēbam | - am | - am | - ērem | - ē | - ēre |
| 4. | aud | - ō | - ūēbam | - ūam | - ūam | - ūrem | - ī | - īre |
| 1. | am | - or | - ābar | - ābor | - er | - arer | - āre | - āri |
| 2. | mon | - ōr | - ēbar | - ēbor | - ēar | - ērer | - ēre | - ēri |
| 3. | scrib | - or | - ēbar | - ar | - ar | - ērer | - ēre | - i |
| 4. | aud | - ōr | - ūēbar | - ūar | - ūar | - ūrer | - ire | - iri |

The Imperfect Tenses of the Passive voice are characterised by the letter r.

E.—The PERFECT TENSES of the Active Voice are formed from the Root as *modified in the PERFECT PRESENT*, and do not vary in the different Conjugations. They are thus formed:

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE. IMPERATIVE. INFINITIVE.

| Conjugation. | INDICATIVE. | | | | SUBJUNCTIVE. | | IMPERATIVE. INFINITIVE. | |
|--------------|-------------|-------|---------|----------|--------------|---|-------------------------|--------|
| | Present. | Past. | Future. | Present. | Past. | | | |
| 1. | am | av | } | } | } | } | } | } |
| 2. | mon | u | | | | | | |
| 3. | scrip | s | | | | | | |
| 4. | aud | iv | | | | | | |
| | | | - ěram | - ěrim | - issem | | | - isse |

ACTIVE.

F.—The PERFECT TENSES of the Passive Voice are formed by Combining the PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE with the *Imperfect or Perfect Tenses* of the Verb *sum*, I am. Thus:

c Conju- Perfect Pas-
gation. sive Participle.

| | INDICATIVE. | | | | SUBJUNCTIVE. | | IMPERATIVE. INFINITIVE. | |
|----|-------------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|-------------------------|------------|
| | Present. | Past. | Future. | Present. | Past. | | | |
| 1. | am | ā | tus | } | } | } | } | } |
| 2. | mon | ī | tus | | | | | |
| 3. | scrip | tus | tus | | | | | |
| 4. | aud | ī | tus | | | | | |
| | | | eram. | sim | essem | | | esse |
| | | | or fueram | or fuerim | or fuisset | | | or fuisset |

PASSIVE.

G.—From the Root, as *modified in the ACTIVE SUPINE in um*, are formed the PASSIVE SUPINE in *u*; as *script um*, to write; *script u*, to be written: the PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE; as *script us*, written: and FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE in *urus*; as, *script urus*, about to write.

PARTICIPLES.

| ACTIVE. | | PASSIVE. | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| IMPERFECT. Present. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ am ans,} \\ 2. \text{ mon ens,} \\ 3. \text{ scrib ens,} \\ 4. \text{ aud iens,} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{loving.} \\ \text{advising.} \\ \text{writing.} \\ \text{hearing.} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ am \u00e1tus,} \\ 2. \text{ mon \u00edtus,} \\ 3. \text{ scrip tus,} \\ 4. \text{ aud \u00edtus,} \end{array} \right\}$ |
| | | | |
| FUTURE. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ am \u00e1turus,} \\ 2. \text{ mon \u00edturus,} \\ 3. \text{ scrip turus,} \\ 4. \text{ aud \u00edturus,} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{about to love.} \\ \text{about to advise.} \\ \text{about to write.} \\ \text{about to hear.} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ am andus,} \\ 2. \text{ mon endus,} \\ 3. \text{ scrib endus,} \\ 4. \text{ aud iendus,} \end{array} \right\}$ |
| | | | |

SUPINES.

| ACTIVE. | | PASSIVE. | |
|---|---|---|--|
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ am \u00e1tum,} \\ 2. \text{ mon \u00edtum,} \\ 3. \text{ scrip tum,} \\ 4. \text{ aud \u00edtum,} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{love.} \\ \text{advise.} \\ \text{write.} \\ \text{hear.} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ am \u00e1tu,} \\ 2. \text{ mon \u00edu,} \\ 3. \text{ scrip tu,} \\ 4. \text{ aud \u00edu,} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to be} \\ \text{loved.} \\ \text{advised.} \\ \text{written.} \\ \text{heard.} \end{array} \right\}$ |
| | | | |

GERUNDS.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ am andi,} \\ 2. \text{ mon endi,} \\ 3. \text{ scrib endi,} \\ 4. \text{ aud iendi,} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of} \\ \text{loving.} \\ \text{advising.} \\ \text{writing.} \\ \text{hearing.} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in} \\ \text{loving.} \\ \text{advising.} \\ \text{writing.} \\ \text{hearing.} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ am audum,} \\ 2. \text{ mon endum,} \\ 3. \text{ scrib endum,} \\ 4. \text{ aud iendum,} \end{array} \right\}$ |
| | | | |

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{love.} \\ \text{advise.} \\ \text{write.} \\ \text{hear.} \end{array} \right\}$

SECT. XXV.—THE VERB SUM.

The verb SUM, *I am*, expresses *existence*; it also assists in completing the conjugation of other verbs: it is the only *auxiliary verb* in the Latin language.

IMPERFECT TENSES.

PERFECT TENSES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | |
|----|------------------------|
| S. | Sum, <i>I am,</i> |
| | ēs, <i>thou art,</i> |
| | est, <i>he is,</i> |
| P. | sūmus, <i>we are,</i> |
| | estis, <i>ye are,</i> |
| | sunt, <i>they are.</i> |

PERFECT.

| | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| S. | fu i, <i>I have been,</i> |
| | fu isti, <i>thou hast been,</i> |
| | fu it, <i>he has been,</i> |
| P. | fu īmus, <i>we have been,</i> |
| | fu istis, <i>ye have been, [been.</i> |
| | fu ērunt or fuēre, <i>they have</i> |

IMPERFECT.

| | |
|----|--------------------------|
| S. | ēram, <i>I was,</i> |
| | eras, <i>thou wast,</i> |
| | erat, <i>he was,</i> |
| P. | erāmus, <i>we were,</i> |
| | erātis, <i>ye were,</i> |
| | erant, <i>they were.</i> |

PLUPERFECT.

| | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| S. | fu ēram, <i>I had been,</i> |
| | fu eras, <i>thou hadst been,</i> |
| | fu erat <i>he had been,</i> |
| P. | fu erāmus, <i>we had been,</i> |
| | fu erātis, <i>ye had been,</i> |
| | fu erant, <i>they had been.</i> |

FUTURE.

| | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| S. | ēro, <i>I shall or will be,</i> |
| | eris, <i>thou shalt or wilt be,</i> |
| | erit, <i>he shall or will be,</i> |
| P. | erīmus, <i>we shall or will be,</i> |
| | erītis, <i>ye shall or will be,</i> |
| | erunt, <i>they shall or will be.</i> |

FUTURE PERFECT.

| | |
|----|---|
| S. | fuēro, <i>I shall or will have been</i> |
| | fu eris, <i>thou shalt or wilt .</i> |
| | fu erit, <i>he shall or will . .</i> |
| P. | fu erimus, <i>we shall or will .</i> |
| | fu eritis, <i>ye shall or will . .</i> |
| | fu erint, <i>they shall or will .</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | | |
|----|--------|-----------------------|
| S. | Sim, | <i>I may be,</i> |
| | sis, | <i>thou mayst be,</i> |
| | sit, | <i>he may be,</i> |
| P. | sīmus, | <i>we may be,</i> |
| | sītis, | <i>ye may be,</i> |
| | sint, | <i>they may be.</i> |

PERFECT.

| | | |
|----|------------|---------------------------|
| S. | fu ĕrim, | <i>I may have been,</i> |
| | fu eris, | <i>thou mayst . . .</i> |
| | fu erit, | <i>he may</i> |
| P. | fu erīmus, | <i>we may</i> |
| | fu erītis, | <i>ye may</i> |
| | fu erint | <i>they may</i> |

IMPERFECT.

| | | |
|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| S. | ess em, | <i>I might be,</i> |
| | ess es, | <i>thou mightst be,</i> |
| | ess et, | <i>he might be,</i> |
| P. | ess ēmus, | <i>we might be,</i> |
| | ess ētis, | <i>ye might be,</i> |
| | ess ent, | <i>they might be.</i> |

PLUPERFECT.

| | | |
|----|-------------|--------------------------|
| S. | fu issem, | <i>I might have been</i> |
| | fu isses, | <i>thou mightst . .</i> |
| | fu isset, | <i>he might</i> |
| P. | fu issēmus, | <i>we might</i> |
| | fu issētis, | <i>ye might</i> |
| | fu issent, | <i>they might . . .</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.

| | | |
|-----|-------|--------------------|
| es, | esto, | <i>be thou,</i> |
| | esto, | <i>let him be.</i> |

PLUR.

| | | |
|-------|---------|---------------------|
| este, | estōte, | <i>be ye,</i> |
| | sunto, | <i>let them be,</i> |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

esse, *to be.*

PERFECT.

| fuisse, *to have been.*

FUTURE.

fore or futurus esse, *to be about to be.*

PARTICIPLE.

FUTURE.

futurus, *about to be.*

SECT. XXVI.—FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | | |
|-------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| SING. | am o, | <i>I love or am loving,</i> |
| | am as, | <i>thou lovest or art loving,</i> |
| | am at, | <i>he loves or is loving,</i> |
| PLUR. | am āmus, | <i>we love or are loving,</i> |
| | am ātis, | <i>ye love or are loving,</i> |
| | am ant, | <i>they love or are loving.</i> |

IMPERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| SING. | am āba m, | <i>I loved or was loving,</i> |
| | am aba s, | <i>thou lovedst or wast loving,</i> |
| | am aba t, | <i>he loved or was loving,</i> |
| PLUR. | am abā mus, | <i>we loved or were loving,</i> |
| | am abā tis, | <i>ye loved or were loving,</i> |
| | am aba nt, | <i>they loved or were loving.</i> |

FUTURE.

| | | |
|-------|-------------|---|
| SING. | am āb o, | <i>I shall or will love or be loving,</i> |
| | am ab is, | <i>thou shalt or wilt . . .</i> |
| | am ab it, | <i>he shall or will . . .</i> |
| PLUR. | am ab ūmus | <i>we shall or will . . .</i> |
| | am ab ūtis, | <i>ye shall or will . . .</i> |
| | am ab unt, | <i>they shall or will . . .</i> |

PERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|------------|------------------------------------|
| SING. | amāv i, | <i>I loved or have loved,</i> |
| | amav isti, | <i>thou lovedst or hast loved,</i> |
| | amav it, | <i>he loved or has loved,</i> |

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| PLUR. | amav ĩmus, | <i>we loved, or have loved,</i> |
| | amav ĩstis, | <i>ye loved or have loved,</i> |
| | amav ĩrunt, or amav ĩre, | <i>they loved or have loved.</i> |

PLUPERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|---------------|--------------------------|
| SING. | amāv ĩra m, | <i>I had loved,</i> |
| | amav era s, | <i>thou hadst loved,</i> |
| | amav era t, | <i>he had loved,</i> |
| PLUR. | amav erā mus, | <i>we had loved,</i> |
| | amav erā tis, | <i>ye had loved,</i> |
| | amav era nt, | <i>they had loved.</i> |

FUTURE PERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| SING. | amav ĩr o, | <i>I shall or will have loved,</i> |
| | amav er ĩs, | <i>thou shalt or wilt have loved,</i> |
| | amav er ĩt, | <i>he shall or will have loved,</i> |
| PLUR. | amav er ĩmus, | <i>we shall or will have loved,</i> |
| | amav er ĩtis, | <i>ye shall or will have loved,</i> |
| | amav er ĩnt, | <i>they shall or will have loved.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | | |
|-------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| SING. | am e m, | <i>I may love or be loving,</i> |
| | am e s, | <i>thou mayst love or be loving,</i> |
| | am e t, | <i>he may love or be loving,</i> |
| PLUR. | am ē mus, | <i>we may love or be loving,</i> |
| | am ē tis, | <i>ye may love or be loving,</i> |
| | am e nt, | <i>they may love or be loving.</i> |

IMPERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|-----------|--|
| SING. | am āre m, | <i>I might love or be loving,</i> |
| | am are s, | <i>thou mightst love or be loving,</i> |
| | am are t, | <i>he might love or be loving,</i> |

| | | |
|-------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| PLUR. | am arē mus, | <i>we might love or be loving,</i> |
| | am arē tis | <i>ye might love or be loving,</i> |
| | am are nt | <i>they might love or be loving.</i> |

PERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| SING. | amav ěri m, | <i>I may have loved,</i> |
| | amav eri s, | <i>thou mayst have loved,</i> |
| | amav eri t, | <i>he may have loved,</i> |
| PLUR. | amav erĩ mus, | <i>we may have loved,</i> |
| | amav erĩ tis, | <i>ye may have loved,</i> |
| | amav eri nt, | <i>they may have loved.</i> |

PLUPERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| SING. | amav isse m, | <i>I might have loved,</i> |
| | amav isse s, | <i>thou mightst have loved,</i> |
| | amav isse t, | <i>he might have loved,</i> |
| PLUR. | amav issē mus, | <i>we might have loved,</i> |
| | amav issē tis, | <i>ye might have loved,</i> |
| | amav isse nt, | <i>they might have loved.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| SING. | | |
| | am ā, am āto, | <i>love thou,</i> |
| | am āto, | <i>let him love,</i> |
| PLUR. | | |
| | am āte, amā tōte, | <i>love ye,</i> |
| | am anto, | <i>let them love.</i> |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

am āre, *to love or to be loving.* | amav isse, *to have loved.*

PERFECT.

GERUNDS.

am andi, *of loving,*
 am ando, *for, in, or by loving,*
 am andum, *to love.*

SUPINE.

am ātum, *to love.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

am ans, *loving*,

FUTURE.

am atūrus, *about to love*.

The Future Participle in *rus*, combined with the tenses of the verb *sum*, denotes that the subject *has an intention to do* or *is on the point of doing*, the action expressed by the root of the verb.

IMPERFECT TENSES.

PERFECT TENSES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

amaturus sum, *I am about to*
[*love*.

IMPERFECT.

amaturus eram, *I was about to*
[*love*.

FUTURE.

amaturus ero, *I shall be about*
[*to love*.

PERFECT.

amaturus fui, *I have been about*
[*to love*.

PLUPERFECT.

amaturus fueram, *I had been*
[*about to love*.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

amaturus sim, *I may be about*
[*to love*.

IMPERFECT.

amaturus essem, *I might be*
[*about to love*.

PERFECT.

amaturus fuerim, *I may have*
[*been about to love*.

PLUPERFECT.

amaturus fuisset, *I might*
[*have been about to love*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

amaturus esse, *to be about to*
[*love*.amaturus fuisse, *to have been*
[*about to love*.

SECT. XXVII.—SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | | |
|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| SING. | mon eo, | <i>I advise or am advising.</i> |
| | mon ēs, | |
| | mon et, | |
| PLUR. | mon ēmus, | |
| | mon ētis, | |
| | mon ent. | |

IMPERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| SING. | mon ēba m, | <i>I advised or was advising.</i> |
| | mon eba s, | |
| | mon eba t, | |
| PLUR. | mon ebā mus, | |
| | mon ebā tis, | |
| | mon eba nt. | |

FUTURE.

| | | |
|-------|--------------|---|
| SING. | mon ēb o, | <i>I shall or will advise or be advising.</i> |
| | mon eb is, | |
| | mon eb it, | |
| PLUR. | mon eb imus, | |
| | mon eb itis, | |
| | mon eb unt. | |

PERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| SING. | monu i, | <i>I advised or have advised.</i> |
| | monu isti, | |
| | monu it, | |

PLUR. monu ĩmus,
monu istis,
monu ěrunt, or monu ěre.

PLUPERFECT.

SING. monu ěra m, *I had advised.*
monu era s,
monu era t,
PLUR. monu erā mus,
monu erā tis,
monu era nt.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SING. monu ěr o, *I shall or will have advised.*
monu er is,
monu er it,
PLUR. monu er imus,
monu er itis,
monu er int.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

SING. mon ea m, *I may advise or be advising.*
mon ea s,
mon ea t,
PLUR. mon eā mus,
mon eā tis,
mon ea nt.

IMPERFECT.

SING. mon ěre m, *I might advise or be advising.*
mon ere s,
mon ere t,

PLUR. mon ērē mus,
mon ere tis,
mon ere nt.

PERFECT.

SING. monu ěri m, *I may have advised.*

monu eri s,

monu eri t,

PLUR. monu erī mus,

monu erī tis,

monu eri nt.

PLUPERFECT.

SING. monu isse m, *I might have advised.*

monu isse s,

monu isse t,

PLUR. monu issē mus,

monu issē tis,

monu isse nt.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.

mon ē, mon ēto, *advise thou.*

mon ēto,

PLUR.

mon ēte, mon ētōte,

mon ento.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

mon ēre, *to advise*, or
to be advising.

PERFECT.

monu isse, *to have advised.*

GERUNDS.

mon endi, *of advising*,

mon endo, *for, in, or by advis-*

mon endum, *to advise.* [ing

SUPINE.

mon ĩtum, *to advise.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

mon ens, *advising.*

FUTURE.

| mon itūrus, *about to advise.*

TENSES formed by the combination of the FUTURE PARTICIPLE with the verb *sum*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Moniturus sum, *I am about to*
[*advise.* |

IMPERFECT.

Moniturus eram, *I was about to*
[*advise.*

&c. &c.

SECT. XXVIII.—THIRD CONJUGATION

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

SING. scrib o,
scrib is,
scrib it,

I write or am writing.

PLUR. scrib imus,
scrib itis,
scrib unt.

IMPERFECT.

SING. scrib ēba m,
scrib eba s,
scrib eba t,

I wrote or was writing.

PLUR. scrib ebā mus,
scrib ebā tis,
scrib eba nt.

FUTURE.

SING. scrib a m,
scrib ē s,
scrib e t,

I shall or will write, or be writing.

PLUR. srib ē mus,
scrib ē tis,
scrib e nt.

PERFECT.

SING. scrips i *I wrote or have written.*
scrips isti,
scrips it,
PLUR. scrips ĩmus,
scrips istis,
scrips ērunt or scrips ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

SING. scrips ěra m, *I had written.*
scrips era s,
scrips era t,
PLUR. scrips erā mus,
scrips erā tis,
scrips era nt.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SING. scrips ěr o, *I shall or will have written.*
scrips er is,
scrips er it,
PLUR. scrips er imus,
scrips er itis,
scrips er int.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

SING. scrib a m, *I may write or be writing.*
scrib a s,
scrib a t,

PLUR. srib ā mus,
 srib ā tis,
 srib a nt.

IMPERFECT.

SING. srib ěre m, *I might write or be writing.*
 srib ere s,
 srib ere t,

PLUR. srib eiē mus,
 srib eiē tis,
 srib ere nt.

PERFECT.

SING. scrips ěri m, *I may have written.*
 scrips eri s,
 scrips eri t,

PLUR. scrips eiř mus,
 scrips eiř tis,
 scrips eri nt.

PLUPERFECT.

SING. scrips isse m, *I might have written.*
 scrips isse s,
 scrips isse t,

PLUR. scrips issē mus,
 scrips issē tis,
 scrips isse nt.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.
 srib ě, srib řto, *write thou.*
 srib řto,

PLUR.
 srib řte, srib řtōte,
 srib unto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

scrib ěre, *to write or to be writing.* | scrips isse, *to have written.*

PERFECT.

GERUNDS.

scrib endi, *of writing,*
scrib endo, *for, in, or by writing,*
scrib endum, *to write.*

SUPINE.

scrip tum, *to write.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

scrib ens, *writing.*

FUTURE.

scrip tūrus, *about to write.*TENSES formed by the combination of the FUTURE PARTICIPLE with the verb *sum*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

scripturus sum, *I am about to*
[*write.*]

IMPERFECT.

scripturus eram, *I was about to*
[*write.*]

&c. &c.

SECT. XXIX.—FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

SING. aud io, *I hear or am hearing.*
 and īs,
 and it,
 PLUR. aud īmus,
 and itis,
 and iunt.

IMPERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| SING. | aud iēbam, | <i>I heard or was hearing.</i> |
| | aud ieba s, | |
| | aud ieba t, | |
| PLUR. | aud iēbā mus, | |
| | aud iēbā tis, | |
| | aud ieba nt. | |

FUTURE.

| | | |
|-------|-------------|--|
| SING. | aud ia m, | <i>I shall or will hear or be hearing.</i> |
| | aud iē s, | |
| | aud ie t, | |
| PLUR. | aud iē mus | |
| | aud iē tis, | |
| | aud ie nt. | |

PERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| SING. | audī v i, | <i>I heard or have heard.</i> |
| | audiv isti, | |
| | audiv it, | |
| PLUR. | audiv īmus, | |
| | audiv istis, | |
| | audiv ērunt or audiv ēre. | |

PLUPERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|----------------|---------------------|
| SING. | audiv ēra m, | <i>I had heard.</i> |
| | audiv era s, | |
| | audiv era t, | |
| PLUR. | audiv erā mus, | |
| | audiv erā tis, | |
| | audiv era nt. | |

FUTURE PERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| SING. | audiv ēr o, | <i>I shall or will have heard.</i> |
| | audiv er i s, | |
| | audiv er it, | |

PLUR. audiv er imus,
 audiv er itis,
 audiv er int.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| SING. aud ia m, | <i>I may hear or be hearing.</i> |
| aud ia s, | |
| aud ia t, | |
| PLUR. aud iā mus, | |
| aud iā tis, | |
| aud ia nt. | |

IMPERFECT.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| SING. aud īre m, | <i>I might hear or be hearing.</i> |
| aud ire s, | |
| aud ire t, | |
| PLUR. aud irē mus, | |
| aud irē tis, | |
| aud ire nt. | |

PERFECT.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| SING. audiv ěri m, | <i>I may have heard.</i> |
| audiv eri s, | |
| audiv eri t, | |
| PLUR. audiv erĭ mus, | |
| audiv erĭ tis, | |
| audiv eri nt. | |

PLUPERFECT.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| SING. audiv isse m, | <i>I might have heard.</i> |
| audiv isse s, | |
| audiv isse t, | |

PLUR. audiv issē mus,
 audiv isse tis,
 audiv isse nt,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

SING.

audī, and īto, *hear thou.*
 aud īto,

PLUR.

aud īte, and ītōte,
 aud iunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

aud īre, *to hear, or to*
be hearing.

PERFECT.

audiv isse, *to have heard.*

GERUNDS.

aud iendi, *of hearing,*
 aud iendo, *for, in, or by hear-*
 aud iendum, *to hear.* [*ing,*

SUPINES.

aud ītum, *to hear.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

audiens, *hearing.*

FUTURE.

aud ītūrus, *about to hear.*

TENSES formed by the combination of the FUTURE PARTICIPLE with the verb *sum*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

auditurus sum, *I am about to*
 [hear.]

IMPERFECT.

auditurus eram, *I was about to*
 [hear.]

&c. &c.

SECT. XXX.—FIRST CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | | |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SING. | am o r, | <i>I am loved or am being loved.</i> |
| | am ā ris, or am āre, | |
| | am ā tur, | |
| PLUR. | am ā mur, | |
| | am ā mīni, | |
| | am a ntur. | |

IMPERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--|
| SING. | am āba r, | <i>I was loved or was being loved.</i> |
| | am abā ris, or am abā re, | |
| | am abā tur, | |
| PLUR. | am abā mur, | |
| | am abā mīni, | |
| | am aba ntur. | |

FUTURE.

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| SING. | am ābor, | <i>I shall or will be loved.</i> |
| | am ab ēris, or am ab ēre, | |
| | am ab ūtur, | |
| PLUR. | am ab ūmur, | |
| | am ab ūmīni, | |
| | am ab untur. | |

PERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SING. | amāt us (-a, -um) sum, or fui, | <i>I was loved or have been</i> |
| | amat us (-a, -um) es, or fuisti, | <i>[loved.]</i> |
| | amat us (-a, -um) est, or fuit. | |

PLUR. amat i (- æ, - a) sumus, *or fuimus*,
 amat i (- æ, - a) estis, *or fuistis*,
 amat i (- æ, - a) sunt, *or fuērunt*.

PLUPERFECT.

SING. amat us (- a, - um) eram, *or fueram*, *I had been loved*.
 amat us (- a, - um) eras, *or fueras*,
 amat us (- a, - um) erat, *or fuerat*,
 PLUR. amat i (- æ, - a) eramus, *or fueramus*,
 amat i (- æ, - a) eratis, *or fueratis*,
 amat i (- æ, - a) erant, *or fuerant*.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SING. amat us (- a, - um) ero, *or fuero*, *I shall or will have*
 amat us (- a, - um) eris, *or fueris*, *[been loved]*.
 amat us (- a, - um) erit, *or fuerit*,
 PLUR. amat i (- æ, - a) erimus, *or fuerimus*,
 amat i (- æ, - a) eritis, *or fueritis*,
 amat i (- æ, - a) erunt, *or fuerint*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

SING. am e r, *I may be loved*.
 am ē ris, *or am ēre*,
 am e tur,
 PLUR. am e mur,
 am e mīni,
 am e ntur.

IMPERFECT.

SING. am āre r, *I might be loved*.
 am arē ris, *or am arē re*,
 am are tur,

PLUR. am arē mur,
 am are mini,
 am are ntur.

PERFECT.

SING. amat us (- a, - um) sim, or fuerim, *I may have been*
 amat us (- a, - um) sis, or fueris, *[loved.*
 amat us (- a, - um) sit, or fuerit,
 PLUR. amat i (- æ, - a) simus, or fuerimus,
 amat i (- æ, - a) sitis, or fueritis,
 amat i (- æ, - a) sint, or fuerint.

PLUPERFECT.

SING. amat us (- a, - um) essem, or fuisset, *I might have*
 amat us (- a, - um) esses, or fuisses, *[been loved.*
 amat us (- a, - um) esset, or fuisset,
 PLUR. amat i (- æ, - a) essēmus, or fuissetmus,
 amat i (- æ, - a) essetis, or fuissetis,
 amat i (- æ, - a) essent, or fuissent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.
 am āre, am ātor, *be thou loved.*
 am ātor,
 PLUR.
 am āmīni, am āmīnor,
 am antor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

am āri, *to be loved.*

PERFECT.

am atus (- a, - um) esse, or fuisse, *to have been loved.*

FUTURE.

amat um iri, *to be about to be loved.*

SUPINE.

am ātu, *to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.

am ātus, *loved or having been*
[*loved.*]

FUTURE.

am andus, *to be loved.*

The participle in *du*, combined with the tenses of the verb *sum*, denotes that a person or thing *must be*, or *deserves to be* the object of the action expressed by the root of the verb.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

aman dus sum,

I am to be
[*loved.*]

IMPERFECT.

aman dus eram, *I was to be*
[*loved.*]

&c. &c.

SECT. XXXI.—SECOND CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | | |
|-------|------------------------|--|
| SING. | mon e or, | <i>I am advised or am being advised.</i> |
| | mon ē ris, or mon ēre, | |
| | mon ē tur, | |
| PLUR. | mon ē mur, | |
| | mon ē mīni, | |
| | mon e ntur. | |

IMPERFECT.

- SING. mon ēba r. *I was advised or was being advised.*
 mon ebā ris, or mon ebāre,
 mon eba tur,
 PLUR. mon aba mur,
 mon eba mini,
 mon eba ntur.

FUTURE.

- SING. mon ēb or, *I shall or will be advised.*
 mon eb ēris, or mon eb ěre,
 mon eb ĭtur,
 PLUR. mon eb imur,
 mon eb imini,
 mon eb untur.

PERFECT.

- SING. monit us (- a, - um) sum, or fui, *I was advised or have*
 monit us (- a, - um) es, or fuisti, *[been advised.]*
 monit us (- a, - um) est, or fuit,
 PLUR. monit i (- æ, - a) sumus, or fuimus,
 monit i (- æ, - a) estis, or fuistis,
 monit i (- æ, - a) sunt, or fuērunt.

PLUPERFECT.

- SING. monit us (- a, - um) eram, or fueram, *I had been advised.*
 monit us (- a, - um) eras, or fueras,
 monit us (- a, - um) erat, or fuerat,
 PLUR. monit i (- æ - a) eramus, or fueramus,
 monit i (- æ - a) eratis, or fueratis,
 monit i (- æ, - a) erant, or fuerant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

- SING. monit us (- a, - um) ero, *or* fuero, *I shall or will have*
 monit us (- a, - um) eris, *or* fueris, [*been advised.*]
 monit us (- a, - um) erit, *or* fuerit,
- PLUR. monit i (- æ, - a) erimus, *or* fuerimus,
 monit i (- æ, - a) eritis, *or* fueritis,
 monit i (- æ, - a) erunt, *or* fuerint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

- SING. mon ea r, *I may be advised.*
 mon eā ris, *or* mon eā re,
 mon ea tur,
- PLUR. mon ea mur,
 mon ea mini,
 mon ea ntur.

IMPERFECT.

- SING. mon ēre r, *I might be advised.*
 mon erē ris, *or* mon erē re,
 mon ere tur,
- PLUR. mon ere mur,
 mon ere mini,
 mon ere ntur.

PERFECT.

- SING. monit us (- a, - um) sim, *or* fuerim, *I may have been*
 monit us (- a, - um) sis, *or* fueris, [*advised.*]
 monit us (- a, - um) sit, *or* fuerit,
- PLUR. monit i (- æ, - a) simus, *or* fuerimus,
 monit i (- æ, - a) sitis, *or* fueritis,
 monit i (- æ, - a) sint, *or* fuerint.

PLUPERFECT.

- SING. monit us (- a, - um) essem, *or* fuisset, *I might have*
 monit us (- a, - um) esses, *or* fuisses, [*been advised.*
 monit us (- a, - um) esset, *or* fuisset,
 PLUR. monit i (- æ, - a) essemus, *or* fuissemus,
 monit i (- æ, - a) essetis, *or* fuissetis,
 monit i (- æ, - a) essent, *or* fuissent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- SING. mon ēre, mon ētor, *be thou advised.*
 mon ētor,
 PLUR. mon ēmīni, mon ēmīnor,
 mon entor,

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

mon ēri, *to be advised.*

PERFECT.

mon itus (-a, -um) esse, *or* fuisse, *to have been advised.*

FUTURE.

monit um iri, *to be about to be advised.*

SUPINE.

mon ĩtu, *to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.

mon ĩtus, *advised or having*
been advised.

FUTURE.

mon endus, *to be advised.*

Tenses formed from the Future Participle in *dus*.

PRESENT.

monendus sum, *I am to be advised, &c. &c.*

SECT. XXXII.—THIRD CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--|
| SING. | scrib or, | <i>I am written or am being written.</i> |
| | scrib ěris, or scrib ěre, | |
| | scrib ĭtur, | |
| PLUR. | scrib imur, | |
| | scrib imĭni, | |
| | scrib untur. | |

IMPERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|--|
| SING. | scrib ěbar, | <i>I was written or was being written.</i> |
| | scrib ebā ris, or scrib ebā re, | |
| | scrib eba tur, | |
| PLUR. | scrib eba mur, | |
| | scrib eba mini, | |
| | scrib eba ntur. | |

FUTURE.

| | | |
|-------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| SING. | scrib a r, | <i>I shall or will be written.</i> |
| | scrib ěris, or scrib ě re, | |
| | scrib e tur, | |
| PLUR. | scrib e mur, | |
| | scrib e mini, | |
| | scrib e ntur. | |

PERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| SING. | script us (- a, - um) sum, or fui, | <i>I was written or have</i> |
| | script us (- a, - um) es, or fuisti, | <i>[been written.]</i> |
| | script us (- a, - um) est, or fuit. | |

- PLUR. script i (- æ, - a) sumus, *or* fuimus,
 script i (- æ, - a) estis, *or* fuistis,
 script i (- æ, - a) sunt, *or* fuērunt.

PLUPERFECT.

- SING. script us (- a, - um) eram, *or* fueram, *I had been written.*
 script us (- a, - um) eras, *or* fueras,
 script us (- a, - um) erat, *or* fuerat,
 PLUR. script i (- æ, - a) eramus, *or* fueramus,
 script i (- æ, - a) eratis, *or* fueratis,
 script i (- æ, - a) erant, *or* fuerant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

- SING. script us (- a, - um) ero, *or* fuero, *I shall or will have*
 script us (- a, - um) eris, *or* fueris, [*been written.*]
 script us (- a, - um) erit, *or* fuerit.
 PLUR. script i (- æ, - a) erimus, *or* fuerimus,
 script i (- æ, - a) eritis, *or* fueritis,
 script i (- æ, - a) erunt, *or* fuerint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

- SING. scrib a r, *I may be written.*
 scrib ā ris, *or* scrib ā re,
 scrib a tur,
 PLUR. scrib a mur,
 scrib a mini,
 scrib a ntur.

IMPERFECT.

- SING. scrib ěre r, *I might be written.*
 scrib erē ris, *or* scrib erē re,
 scrib ere tur,

PLUR. scrib ere mur,
scrib ere mini,
scrib ere ntur.

PERFECT.

SING. script us (- a, - um) sim, or fuerim, *I may have been*
script us (- a, - um) sis, or fueris, *[written.*
script us (- a, - um) sit, or fuerit,
PLUR. script i (- æ, - a) simus, or fuerimus,
script i (- æ, - a) sitis, or fueritis,
script i (- æ, - a) sint, or fuerint.

PLUPERFECT.

SING. script us (- a, - um) essem, or fuissem, *I might have*
script us (- a, - um) esses, or fuisses, *[been written.*
script us (- a, - um) esset, or fuisset,
PLUR. script i (- æ, - a) essemus, or fuissemus,
script i (- æ, - a) essetis, or fuissetis,
script i (- æ, - a) essent, or fuissent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING. scrib ěre, scrib ģtor, *be thou written.*
scrib ģtor,
PLUR. scrib ģmģni, scrib ģmģnor,
scrib untor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

scrib ģ, *to be written.*

PERFECT.

script us (- a, -um) esse, or fuisse, *to have been written.*

FUTURE.

script um iri, *to be about to be written.*

SUPINE.

scrip tu, *to be written.*

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.

scrip tus, *written or having been*
[*written.*]

FUTURE.

scribendus, *to be written.*Tenses formed from the Future Participle in *dus*.

PRESENT.

scribendus sum, *I am to be written, &c.*

SECT. XXXIII.—FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SING. | aud ior, | <i>I am heard or am being heard.</i> |
| | aud iris, or aud ire, | |
| | aud itur, | |
| PLUR. | aud imur, | |
| | aud imini, | |
| | aud iuntur. | |

IMPERFECT.

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--|
| SING. | aud ieba r, | <i>I was heard or was being heard.</i> |
| | aud iebā ris, or aud iebā re, | |
| | aud ieba tur, | |
| PLUR. | aud ieba mur, | |
| | aud ieba mini, | |
| | aud ieba ntur. | |

FUTURE.

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| SING. | aud iar, | <i>I shall or will be heard.</i> |
| | aud iēris, or aud iēre, | |
| | aud ietur, | |

PLUR. aud iemur,
aud iemini,
aud ientur.

PERFECT.

SING. audit us (-a, -um) sum, or fui, *I was heard or have*
audit us (-a, -um) es, or fuisti, *[been heard.*
audit us (-a, -um) est, or fuit,
PLUR. audit i (-æ, -a) sumus, or fuimus,
audit i (-æ, -a) estis, or fuistis,
audit i (-æ, -a) sunt, or fuerunt.

PLUPERFECT.

SING. audit us (-a, -um) eram, or fueram, *I had been heard.*
audit us (-a, -um) eras, or fueras,
audit us (-a, -um) erat, or fuerat,
PLUR. audit i (-æ, -a) eramus, or fueramus,
audit i (-æ, -a) eratis, or fueratis,
audit i (-æ, -a) erant, or fuerant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SING. audit us (-a, -um) ero, or fuero, *I shall or will have*
audit us (-a, -um) eris, or fueris, *[been heard.*
audit us (-a, -um) erit, or fuerit,
PLUR. audit i (-æ, -a) erimus, or fuerimus,
audit i (-æ, -a) eritis, or fueritis,
audit i (-æ, -a) erunt, or fuerint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

SING. aud iar, *I may be heard.*
aud iāris, or aud iāre,
aud iatur,

PLUR. aud iamur,
aud iamini,
aud iantur.

IMPERFECT.

SING. aud ire r, *I might be heard.*
aud irē ris, or aud irē re,
aud ire tur,

PLUR. aud ire mur,
aud ire mini,
aud ire ntur.

PERFECT.

SING. audit us (-a, -um) sim, or fuerim, *I may have been*
audit us (-a, -um) sis, or fueris, *[heard.*
audit us (-a, -um) sit, or fuerit,

PLUR. audit i (-æ, -a) simus, or fuerimus,
audit i (-æ, -a) sitis, or fueritis,
audit i (-æ, -a) sint, or fuerint.

PLUPERFECT.

SING. audit us (-a, -um) essem, or fuisset, *I might have been*
audit us (-a, -um) esses, or fuisses, *[heard.*
audit us (-a, -um) esset, or fuisset,

PLUR. audit i (-æ, -a) essemus, or fuissetus,
audit i (-æ, -a) essetis, or fuissetis,
audit i (-æ, -a) essent, or fuissent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING. aud ire, aud itor, *be thou heard.*
aud itor,

PLUR. aud imini, aud iminor,
aud iuntor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

aud īri, *to be heard.*

PERFECT.

audit us (-a, -um) esse, or fuisse, *to have been heard.*

FUTURE.

audit um iri, *to be about to be heard.*

SUPINE.

aud ītu, *to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

aud ītus, *heard or having been*
[*heard.*]

FUTURE.

aud iendus, *to be heard.*Tenses formed from the Future Participle in *dus*.

PRESENT.

audiendus sum, *I am to be heard, &c.*

SECT. XXXIV.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

The verbs POSSUM, *I am able*; EDO, *I eat*; FERRO, *I bear*; VOLO, *I am willing*; NOLO, *I am unwilling*; MALO *I am more willing, I prefer*; EO, *I go*; QUEO, *I am able*; NEQUEO, *I am unable*; FIO, *I am made, I become*; are irregular, principally in the Imperfect Tenses.

A. Possum, *I am able.*

POSSUM is derived from *potis* and *sum*, from which it forms its Tenses.

PRES. possum. PERF. potui. INFIN. posse.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

| | |
|--|--|
| SING. possum, <i>I am able.</i> potēs, potest, | SING. possim, <i>I may be able</i> possis, possit, |
| PLUR. possumus, potestis, possunt. | PLUR. possimus, possitis, possint. |

IMPERFECT.

| | |
|---|--|
| SING. poteram, <i>I was able.</i> poteras, &c. | SING. possem, <i>I might be able.</i> posses, &c. |
|---|--|

FUTURE.

| |
|---|
| SING. potero, <i>I shall be able.</i> poteris, &c. |
|---|

The Perfect Tenses are formed regularly from the Perfect Present, *potui*.

The verb *possum* has no IMPERATIVE MOOD.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

posse, *to be able.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

potens, *being able.*

B. Edo, *I eat.*

The verb *edo* follows generally the form of the third conjugation, but has in some tenses also another form similar to the corresponding tenses of *sum*.

PRES. *ēdo*. PERF. *ēdi*. INF. *ēdere* or *esse*. SUP. *ēsum*.

| INDICATIVE.—PRESENT. | | SUBJUNCTIVE.—IMPERFECT. | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| SING. | <i>edo, I eat,</i> <i>edis, or ēs,</i> <i>edit, or est,</i> | SING. | <i>edērem, or essem,</i> <i>ederes, or esses,</i> <i>ederet, or esset,</i> |
| PLUR. | <i>edimus,</i> <i>editis,</i> <i>edunt.</i> | PLUR. | <i>ederēmus, or essēmus,</i> <i>ederetis, or essetis,</i> <i>ederent, or essent.</i> |

IMPERATIVE.

| | |
|-------|--|
| SING. | <i>edē</i> or <i>es</i> , <i>editō</i> or <i>esto</i> , <i>editō</i> or <i>esto</i> , |
| PLUR. | <i>edīte</i> or <i>este</i> , <i>editōte</i> or <i>estōte</i> , <i>edunto</i> . |

INFINITIVE.—PRESENT.

edēre or *esse*.

In the passive voice, *estur* for *editur* is the only irregular form used.

C. *Fero, I bear.*

The verb **FERO** follows generally the form of the third conjugation, with certain contractions in some of its Imperfect tenses. It has *tūli* for its Perfect Present, from which the other Perfect tenses are formed regularly.

PRES. *fēro*. PERF. *tūli*. INF. *ferre*. SUP. *lātum*.

| ACTIVE. | | PASSIVE. | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| INDICATIVE.—PRESENT. | | INDICATIVE.—PRESENT. | |
| SING. | fero, fers, fert, | SING. | feror, ferris, or ferre, fertur, |
| PLUR. | ferimus, fertis, ferunt. | PLUR. | ferimur, ferimini, feruntur. |
| SUBJUNCTIVE.—IMPERFECT. | | SUBJUNCTIVE.—IMPERFECT. | |
| SING. | ferrem, ferres, &c. | SING. | ferrer, ferrēris, &c. |
| IMPERATIVE. | | IMPERATIVE. | |
| SING. | fer, fertor, ferto, | SING. | ferre, fertor, fertor, |
| PLUR. | ferite, fertote, ferunto. | PLUR. | ferimini, feriminor, feruntor. |
| INFINITIVE. | | INFINITIVE. | |
| ferre. | | ferri. | |

D. Volo, *I am willing*. Nolo, *I am unwilling*. Malo, *I am more willing*.

Nolo is a compound of *non* and *volo*; MALO, of *magis* and *volo*.

| PRESENT. | PERFECT. | INFINITIVE. |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| volo, | volui, | velle. |
| nolo, | nolui, | nolle. |
| malo. | malui. | malle. |

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | | | |
|-------|----------|-------------|------------|
| SING. | volo, | no lo, | ma lo, |
| | vis, | non vis, | ma vis, |
| | vult, | non vult, | ma vult, |
| PLUR. | volūmus, | no lūmus, | ma lūmus, |
| | vultis, | non vultis, | ma vultis, |
| | volunt. | no lunt. | ma lunt. |

IMPERFECT.

| | | | |
|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| SING. | volēbam, | no lēbam, | ma lēbam, |
| | volebas, &c. | no lebas, &c. | ma lebas, &c. |

FUTURE.

| | | | |
|-------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| SING. | volam, | no lam, | ma lam, |
| | voles, &c. | no les, &c. | ma les, &c. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| SING. | velim, | no lim, | ma lim, |
| | velis, | no lis, | ma lis, |
| | velit, | no lit, | ma lit, |
| PLUR. | velīmus, | no līmus, | ma līmus, |
| | velītis, | no lītis, | ma lītis, |
| | velint. | no lint. | ma lint. |

IMPERFECT.

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| SING. | vellem, | no llem, | ma llem, |
| | velles, &c. | no lles, &c. | ma lles, &c. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.

no li, no lito,
no lito.

PLUR.

no līte no lītote,
no lunto.

The verbs *volo* and *malo* have no IMPERATIVE MOOD.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

velle, no lle, malle.

PARTICIPLE.

volens, no lens, wanting.

The Perfect tenses of these verbs are formed regularly from their Perfect Present.

E. Eo, *I go*.

PRES. eo. PERF. īvi. INF. īre. SUP. ūtum.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

SING. eo,
is,
it,
PLUR. īmus,
ītis,
eunt.

SING. eam,
eas,
eat,
PLUR. eamus,
eatia,
eant.

IMPERFECT.

SING. ībam,
ības, &c.

SING. īrem,
īres, &c.

FUTURE.

SING. ībo,
ībis, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

SING.
ī, īto,
īto.

PLUR.

ite, itote,
eunto.

GERUNDS.

eund i, -o, -um.

SUPINES.

Itum, Itu.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

iens, gen. euntis.

FUTURE.

Iturus.

The Perfect tenses are formed regularly from *ivi*, but the *v* is sometimes dropped, and *ii* contracted into *t*: thus *iverat*, *ierat*; *ivisset*, *iisset*, *isset*.

F. Queo, *I am able.*

Nequeo, *I am unable.*

These verbs follow the form of *eo*.

PRES. queo, PERF. quīvi, INF. quīre, SUP. quītum.

nequeo. nequīvi. nequīre. nequītum.

G. Fio, *I am made, I become.*

FIO serves as the Passive of *facio* in the Imperfect tenses, and follows generally the form of the Fourth Conjugation. Its Perfect tenses are formed regularly from the participle *factus*.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

SING. fio,
fis, &c.

SING. fiam,
fias, &c.

IMPERFECT.

SING. fiēbam,
fiēbas, &c.

SING. fiērem,
fiēres, &c.

FUTURE,

SING. *fiam*
fies, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

SING.
fī, fīto,
fīto.

PLUR.
fite, fītote,
fiunto.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT. *fiēri.*

H. The Neuter Verbs, *audeo*, I dare; *fido*, I trust; *gaudeo*, I rejoice; *soleo*, I am wont; have in the perfect tenses a passive form and an active sense: *ausus sum*, I have dared; *fisus sum*, I have trusted; *gavisus sum*, I have rejoiced; *solitus sum*, I have been wont; but follow the active form in the Imperfect tenses.

SECT. XXXV.—DEPONENT VERBS.

Deponent verbs have a passive form with an active signification in their moods and tenses; besides which they differ from other verbs in having *three* participles with an active signification; that in *ns* for an action or state *not terminated*; that in *us* for an action or state *terminated*; that in *ūrus* for one *about to exist*. Those which are transitive have also a participle in *ds* with a passive signification, thus,

ACTIVE.

| | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| PRESENT. | <i>sequens,</i> | <i>following.</i> |
| PERFECT. | <i>secūtus,</i> | <i>having followed.</i> |
| FUTURE. | <i>secūtūrus,</i> | <i>about to follow.</i> |

PASSIVE.

FUTURE. sequendus, *to be followed.*

Deponent verbs have also Gerunds and Supines, but that in *u* is very rare.

SECT. XXXVI.—IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are used only in the Third Person Singular, following in it the form of the conjugation to which they belong; thus,

oportet, it behoves.

oportebat, it did behove, &c.

SECT. XXXVII.—PREPOSITIONS.

1. In Latin some Prepositions are followed by an ACCUSATIVE only; some by an ABLATIVE only, and some by an ACCUSATIVE or ABLATIVE.

2. The Prepositions which are followed by an ACCUSATIVE only, are

Ad, to, at.

Adversus, or adversum, against, towards.

Ante, before.

Apud, at, near (the presence of).

Cis, or citra, on this side.

Circa, or circum, around, about.

Circiter, about (of number or time).

Contra, against.

Erga, towards (of the affections).

Extra, *out of, beyond.*

Intra, *within.*

Inter, *between, among.*

Infra, *beneath.*

Juxta, *near (the side of).*

Ob, *on account of.*

Penes, *in the power or possession of.*

Per, *by, through.*

Pone, *behind.*

Post, *after, behind.*

Præter, (passing) *beside, besides, except.*

Prope, *near.*

Propter, *on account of, near.*

Secundum, *after, according to.*

Supra, *above.*

Trans, *across.*

Versus, *towards (placed after its substantive).*

Ultra, *beyond.*

3. The Prepositions which are followed by an ABLATIVE only, are

A,* *ab, abs, from, by.*

Absque, *without.*

Coram, *in the presence of.*

Cum, (together) *with.*

De, *from, concerning.*

E, † *ex, out of, from, according to, for the advantage of.*

* *a* before Consonants; *ab* before Vowels, *h, j, l, r, s*; *abs* before *t* and *qu*.

† *e* not before Vowels, *ex* before Vowels or Consonants.

Palam, in the presence of.

Præ, before (in place or rank).

Pro, before, for, instead of.

Sine, without.

Tenus, as far as.*

4. The Prepositions which are followed by an ACCUSATIVE or ABLATIVE, are

ACCUSATIVE.

ABLATIVE.

Clam, without the knowledge of. *without the knowledge of.*

In, into, towards, till.

in, upon, among.

Sub, under (motion to or from a lower place).

under (rest or motion in a lower place).

Super, above, over.

upon.

Subter, under.

under.

5. Many Prepositions are used as Adverbs ; they are principally those which denote *place*.

6. Most Prepositions enter into composition with other words, especially with Verbs. Their termination is frequently modified in consequence of conjunction with the initial letter of the root : as *ad curro, accurro*.

7. The following are called *inseparable Prepositions*, being found only in composition :—

Amb—, am—, or an—, around : Uro, I burn ; amburo, I burn around.

Dis—, di—, asunder : Traho, I draw ; distraho, I draw asunder.

Re—, back : Duco, I lead ; reduco, I lead back.

Se—, apart : Pono, I place ; sepono, I place apart.

* *tenus* is placed after its Substantive, as, *Oceano tenus, as far as the Ocean*. It is sometimes used with a Genitive.

Ne—, *not* : Scio, *I know* ; nescio, *I know not*.

Ve—, *not, ill* : Sanus, *sound* ; vesanus, *unsound*.

SECT. XXXVIII.—CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions may be divided into

1. COPULATIVE : Et, ac, atque, que ; *and* : nec or neque ; *neither, nor* : etiam, quoque, item, itidem ; *also*.

2. DISJUNCTIVE : aut, vel, ve, sive, or seu ; *or*.

3. COMPARATIVE : ut (uti), sicut, velut, prout, præut (*comic*), ceu (*poetic*), tanquam ; *as* : quam ; *as, than* : quasi, ut si, ac si ; *as if*.

4. CONDITIONAL : si ; *if* : sin, *but if* : nisi or ni ; *if not, unless* : si modo, dummodo, *if only* : siquidem (with subjunctive), *if indeed*.

5. ILLATIVE : ergo, igitur, itaque, ideo, idcirco, proinde, propterea ; *therefore* : quapropter, quare, quamobrem, quo circa, unde ; *wherefore*.

6. CAUSAL : nam, namque, enim, etenim ; *for* : quia, quod ; *because* : quoniam, quippe, quum, quando, quando-quidem, siquidem (with indicative), *since*.

7. OF PURPOSE, OBJECT, OR RESULT to be *attained or avoided* : ut (uti), quo ; *in order that* : ne or ut ne, neve or neu, quin, quominus ; *in order that not, lest*.

8. CONCESSIVE : etsi, tametsi, quanquam, quamvis, quamlibet, licet ; *although* : etiamsi ; *even if* : quantumvis ; *however* : ut, quum ; in the sense of *although*.

9. ADVERSATIVE : sed, autem, verum, vero, at, atqui, cæterum ; *but* ; tamen, attamen, sedtamen, veruntamen ; *but yet*.

10. OF TIME : quum, quando : *when* : ut (with indicative), ubi, simulac ; *as soon as* : postquam, *after that* : antequam, prius-quam ; *before that* : dum, donec, quoad (with indic.) ; *as long as* ; (with subj.) *until*.

11. INTERROGATIVE : num, utrum ; *whether* : an, ne ; or : nonne ; *not ?*

Note. *Que, ne, ve*, are called *enclitics* : they are always found affixed to another word ; *as, tuque, necne, neve*.

SYNTAX.

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. A PROPOSITION or SENTENCE is the expression of a complete thought; as,

The earth is round.

2. The SUBJECT of a Proposition is that concerning which any thing is declared; as,

The earth is round.

"*The earth*" is the Subject, concerning which it is declared that it "*is round*."

3. The PREDICATE is that which is declared or *predicated* concerning the subject; as,

The earth is round.

"*Is round*" is the Predicate—that which is declared or predicated concerning the subject, "*the earth*."

II. NOUN SUBSTANTIVE.

SIGNIFICATION OF THE CASES.

1. The NOMINATIVE case generally expresses the *subject* of the proposition.

Lupus vorat agnum.

| *The wolf devours the lamb,*

2. The GENITIVE case is generally the latter of two Substantives, together expressing one idea.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Dentes <i>lupi</i> . | The teeth <i>of the wolf</i> . |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|

3. The DATIVE case expresses generally the object *to* or *for* which a thing, an action, or a quality exists.

Note. This is called the *final* object.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Ovem <i>lupo</i> commisisti. | You have committed the sheep to the wolf. |
| Canis est inimicus <i>lupo</i> . | The dog is unfriendly to the wolf. |

4. The ACCUSATIVE case expresses generally the *direct* object of an action expressed by a transitive Verb, or it follows a Preposition.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Auribus teneo <i>lupum</i> . | I hold the wolf by the ears. |
| Lupus fugit <i>in sylvam</i> . | The wolf flees into the wood. |

5. The VOCATIVE case expresses the person addressed.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Quid dubitas, <i>Varene</i> ? | Why do you hesitate, <i>Varenius</i> ? |
|-------------------------------|--|

6. The ABLATIVE case expresses generally the *instrument* by which an action is done, or it follows a Preposition.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Lupus lacerat agnum <i>dentibus</i> . | The wolf tears the lamb with his teeth. |
| Lupus latet <i>in sylva</i> . | The wolf lies hid in the wood. |

III. AGREEMENT OF CASES.

1. A Substantive, describing or explaining another Substantive or a Personal Pronoun, is said to be in *Apposition* with it, and is in the same case.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Ejus soceri L. Pisonis</i> | The Tigurini had killed <i>L.</i> |
| <i>avum, L. Pisomen legatum,</i> | <i>Piso the lieutenant, grand-</i> |
| <i>Tigurini interfecerant.</i> | <i>father of L. Piso his</i> |
| | <i>father-in-law.</i> |

2. Nouns depending on the same word, and connected by Conjunctions, are in the same case.

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <i>Sine maleficio et injuria tran-</i> | They cross without <i>mischief</i> |
| <i>seunt.</i> | <i>and injury.</i> |
| <i>Helvetiorum inter fines et Allo-</i> | The Rhone flows between the |
| <i>brogum Rhodanus fluit.</i> | <i>borders of the Helvetii and</i> |
| | <i>the Allobroges.</i> |

3. When objects compared together are connected by *quam*, they are in the same case.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Hibernia minor est quam Bri-</i> | <i>Ireland is less than Britain.</i> |
| <i>tannia.</i> | |
| <i>Non tibi gratior est quam</i> | He is not more agreeable to |
| <i>mihi.</i> | <i>you than to me.</i> |

IV. NOMINATIVE CASE.

1. The Subject of a sentence is generally in the NOMINATIVE case.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Cæsar in Galliam venit.</i> | <i>Cæsar came into Gaul.</i> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|

2. The Verb of the Predicate is in the same NUMBER and PERSON as the Subject.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Ariovistus aderat.</i> | <i>Ariovistos was present.</i> |
| <i>Milites perturbabantur.</i> | <i>The soldiers were disturbed.</i> |
| <i>Nos consules desumus.</i> | <i>We, the consuls, fail.</i> |
| <i>Vos testes estis.</i> | <i>Ye are witnesses.</i> |

3. The **NOMINATIVE** is often omitted, as implied or previously expressed.

| | |
|--|---|
| Cæsar in Italiam contendit duasque legiones conscribit. | Cæsar marches into Italy, and enrols two legions (<i>that is, Cæsar enrols</i>). |
|--|---|

4. Instead of a Nominative case, a clause consisting of an Infinitive Verb and the words depending on it, may be the Subject of a Verb; particularly of Neuters and those called Impersonals.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Amicum prodere</i> turpissimum est. | <i>To betray a friend</i> is most base. |
| <i>Ad arma concurrere</i> oportebat. | It was right <i>to run to arms</i> . |

5. The Verb is often omitted, as implied or previously expressed.

| | |
|--|---|
| Unam partem incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani. | The Belgæ inhabit one part, the Aquitani (inhabit) another. |
|--|---|

6. Nouns of *Multitude* or *Number*, though in the singular, sometimes have a plural Verb.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Pars</i> legiones circumvenire <i>cæperunt</i> . | <i>Part</i> (of them) <i>began</i> to surround the legions. |
|--|---|

7. The Substantive or Adjective in the Predicate, when it refers to the Subject, will be in the same case as the Subject.

The Verbs most commonly found in such propositions are,

a.) Verbs of existence: as, *sum*, *fio*.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Dumnorix</i> Helvetiis erat <i>amicus</i> . | <i>Dumnorix</i> was a <i>friend</i> to the Helvetii. |
|--|--|

b.) Passives denoting *name* or *title* : as, *appellor, dico*.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Ariovistus a. senatu rex appellatus est.</i> | <i>Ariovistus was called king by the senate.</i> |
|---|--|

c.) Passives denoting *election* or *appointment* ; as, *eligor, creor, designor*.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Marius consul creatus est.</i> | <i>Marius was created consul.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

d.) Passives denoting *estimation* or *opinion* : as, *credor, existimor, videor*.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Similes parentibus filii plerumque creduntur.</i> | <i>Sons are generally thought like their fathers.</i> |
|--|---|

V. ACCUSATIVE CASE.

1. The *object* on which the action of the Verb passes *directly* is in the ACCUSATIVE.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Cæsar aciem instruit.</i> | <i>Cæsar forms (his) line.</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|

2. An object which causes a feeling is in the ACCUSATIVE after a verb which expresses that feeling.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Gentes vicinæ Germanos timebant.</i> | <i>The neighbouring nations feared the Germans.</i> |
|---|---|

3. Both *the person* and *the thing* are in the ACCUSATIVE after verbs signifying to teach a *thing* to a *person*

to demand of

to conceal from

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Præceptor pueros elementa do- | The master teaches boys the |
| cet. | rudiments. |
| Posce Deos veniam | Ask pardon of the Gods. |
| Non te celavi sermonem. | I have not concealed the dis- |
| | course from you. |

Note. When these Verbs are in the Passive Voice, the *person* is expressed in the NOMINATIVE, and the *thing* in the ACCUSATIVE.

Cicero primus rogatur sententiam. | Cicero is asked *his opinion* first.

VI. DATIVE CASE.

The object *to* or *for* which a *thing*, an *action* or a *quality* exists, is in the DATIVE.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Res est testimonio.</i> | The circumstance serves for a |
| | proof. |
| <i>Huic legioni Cæsar confidebat.</i> | Cæsar trusted to this legion. |

Hence,

A. 1. The DATIVE is used to express the *final object* after Verbs of *giving* and *communicating*.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Cæsar prædam militibus donat. | Cæsar gives the spoil to the |
| | soldiers. |

2. The DATIVE is used after Verbs signifying *to assist*, *to benefit*, *to injure*.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Facillimè inopiæ frumentariæ | He thought that he could most |
| sese mederi posse existimavit. | easily remedy the want of |
| | corn. |
| Sibi et reipublicæ nocet. | He injures himself and the |
| | state. |

3. The DATIVE is used after Verbs signifying *to command, to yield, to obey, or disobey.*

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Suis, ut idem faciant, imperat.</i> | <i>He orders his men to do the same.</i> |
| <i>Dicto audientes milites sunt.</i> | <i>The soldiers are obedient to the order.</i> |

4. The DATIVE is used after Verbs which denote the *feelings* or *passions*.

Such are *faveo, studeo, irascor.*

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Agriculturæ Germani non student.</i> | <i>The Germans do not pay attention to agriculture.</i> |
| <i>Partibus Cinnae favebat.</i> | <i>He favoured Cinna's party.</i> |

B. The DATIVE expresses the *possessor* after the Verb *esse*.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Est illi ingenium.</i> | <i>He has talent.</i> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|

C. The DATIVE is used after all Adjectives and Adverbs which express *utility* or *injury, similarity* or *dissimilarity, equality* or *inequality, pleasantness* or *unpleasantness, suitableness* or *unsuitableness, ease* or *difficulty.*

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Populo Romano periculosum videbat.</i> | <i>He saw that it was dangerous to the Roman people.</i> |
| <i>Fugæ consimilis profectio videbatur.</i> | <i>The departure seemed like a flight.</i> |
| <i>Helvetiis erat amicus.</i> | <i>He was friendly to the Helvetii.</i> |
| <i>Mihi pergratæ fuerunt literæ tuæ.</i> | <i>Your letter was very pleasing to me.</i> |
| <i>Castris idoneum locum delegit.</i> | <i>He chose a place fit for the camp.</i> |

D. Another DATIVE besides that of *the person* is frequently used to express the *purpose, effect, or destination.*

| | |
|---|--|
| Boii <i>novissimis præsidiis</i> erant. | The Boii were a <i>protection</i> to the rear. |
| Tertiam aciem <i>laborantibus nostris subsidio</i> misit. | He sent the third line <i>for a relief</i> to our men being in difficulty. |

E. The DATIVE is used to express the *agent* after certain parts of the Passive Verb, and in like manner after Verbal Adjectives in *bilis*.

| | |
|--|---|
| Cui non <i>sunt auditæ</i> Demosthenis vigilæ? | <i>By whom</i> have not the watchings of Demosthenes been heard of. |
| <i>Cæsari</i> omnia uno tempore erant agenda. | All things were <i>to be done by Cæsar</i> at one time. |
| Pectus <i>nulli penetrabile</i> ferro. | A breast <i>penetrable by no steel</i> . |

VII. GENITIVE CASE.

1. When two Substantives are combined to express one idea, the latter is in the Genitive case.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Natura montis</i> hæc erat. | This was the <i>nature of the mountain</i> . |
|--------------------------------|--|

2. The Genitive expresses the *doer* of an action, when that action is expressed by a Substantive.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Legionum</i> adventus. | The arrival <i>of the legions</i> . |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|

3. The Genitive also expresses the *object* of an action, when that action is expressed by a Substantive.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <i>Munitio castrorum</i> . | The fortification <i>of the camp</i> . |
|----------------------------|--|

4. The Genitive expresses the *possessor* of a thing.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Æduorum</i> agri. | The lands <i>of the Ædui</i> . |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|

Note. The possessor is expressed in the GENITIVE when the mind refers principally to the *possessor*; when it refers principally to the *possession*, in the DATIVE.

5. The GENITIVE of a Substantive *joined with an Adjective* is used to express the *quality* of a thing.

| | |
|--|--|
| Res erat <i>multæ operæ et laboris</i> . | It was a business <i>of much toil and labour</i> . |
|--|--|

6. The Genitive expresses the *whole* of which a *part* is taken with Substantives, as *pars*; with Comparatives and Superlatives, and with all words which express *quantity* or *number*, whether Numerals, Adjectives, or Pronouns.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Militum pars</i> incolumis in castra pervenit. | <i>Part of the soldiers</i> came safe into the camp. |
| Quum <i>primi eorum</i> cecidissent proximi ex eorum corporibus pugnabant. | When <i>the first of them</i> had fallen the next fought from off their bodies. |
| Legatos ad eum mittunt <i>nobilissimos civitatis</i> . | They send the <i>most noble of the state</i> as ambassadors to him. |
| <i>Equitum duobus millibus</i> relictis. | <i>Two thousand horse</i> being left. |
| <i>Neutrum horum fluminum</i> transiri poterat. | Neither of these rivers could be crossed. |

Hence,

a.) The GENITIVE is used with Adverbs of *place*, *time*, and *quantity*.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Unde terrarum</i> venis? | <i>Whence in the world</i> come you? |
| Postridie <i>ejus diei</i> . | On the morrow <i>of that day</i> . |
| <i>Satis</i> esse visum est <i>militum</i> . | There seemed to be <i>enough of soldiers</i> . |

7. a.) The object which is in the ACCUSATIVE after a transitive Verb, is in the GENITIVE after an Adjective derived from a transitive Verb.

Imperii copax erat.

| He was *capable of governing*.

b.) And in like manner after Adjectives which express *partaking, desiring, experiencing, knowing, remembering, being full, and their contraries*.

Ejus consilii particeps fuit.

| He was *sharing in that plot*.

Eventus belli non erat ignarus.

| He was not *ignorant of the result of the war*.

Rei militaris peritissimus habebatur.

| He was held (to be) *the most skilful in military business*.

Consilia prudentiæ plena iudicabat.

| He considered the plans (to be) *full of prudence*.

8. The GENITIVE expresses the object of certain *mental actions*.

Such are *to remind, to remember, to forget*.

Cohortatur Æduos ut controversiarum et dissensionum obliviscantur.

| He exhorts the Ædui *to forget their disputes and divisions*.

9. The GENITIVE denotes the *price*, when expressed by an Adjective, after Verbs of *esteeming, valuing, buying, selling, lending, or hiring*.

Mercatores non tantidem vendunt quanti emerunt.

| Merchants do not sell *for just as much as* they have bought.

10. The GENITIVE denotes the crime or offence after Verbs of *accusing, convicting, and condemning*.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Me proditiōis insimulatis.</i> | You accuse me of betrayal. |
| <i>Summæ iniquitatis condemnari debet.</i> | He ought to be condemned (as guilty) of the greatest injustice. |

11. The GENITIVE is used after *esse* and *feri* in the sense of being the *possession, character, office, or lot* of any one.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Cujusvis hominis est errare ;</i> | It is the lot of any man to err ; |
| <i>nullius nisi insipientis in</i> | of none but a fool to per- |
| <i>errore perseverare.</i> | severe in his error. |
| <i>Asia Romanorum facta est.</i> | Asia became the possession of the Romans. |

12. The person whose interest is concerned is in the Genitive after the Verbs *interest* and *refert* ; but the Pronominal Adjectives *mea, tua, sua*, in the same sense and sometimes combined with a Genitive, are in the ACCUSATIVE.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Multum interfuit Clodii Milonem perire.</i> | It was much to the interest of Clodius that Milo should perish. |
| <i>Cæsar dicere solebat non tam suam quàm reipublicæ interesse, uti salvus esset.</i> | Cæsar was wont to say that it was not so much his own as the republic's interest that he should be safe. |

VIII. ABLATIVE CASE.

1. The ABLATIVE is used, without a Preposition, with an Active Verb, to denote the *instrument* by which the Subject of the Verb operates.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Gladiis cespitem circumcidunt.</i> | They cut the turf with (their) swords. |
|---------------------------------------|--|

2. With a Passive Verb the Subject of the Active Verb is expressed in the Ablative; if it be a *living being* with the Preposition *a* or *ab*; if it be *not a living being* without the Preposition: the instrument will be in the Ablative without a Preposition, as with Active verbs.

| | |
|--|---|
| Castici pater <i>a senatu</i> amicus appellatus erat. | The father of Casticus had been called friend <i>by the</i> <i>senate</i> . |
| <i>Ab exploratoribus</i> certior fac- tus est. | He was informed <i>by scouts</i> . |
| <i>Pudore</i> adducti sunt. | They were induced <i>by shame</i> . |
| <i>Gladiis</i> pugnatum est. | The battle was fought <i>with</i> <i>swords</i> . |
| <i>Magno</i> militum <i>studio</i> opus efficitur. | The work is accomplished <i>by</i> <i>the great zeal</i> of the sol- diers. |

3. The ABLATIVE is added to Nouns, Verbs, and Participles, to express a circumstance by which they are more fully described or more closely defined.

| | |
|--|--|
| Qui <i>valetudine</i> aut <i>ætate</i> bello inutiles sunt, oppido ex- cedunt. | They who <i>through sickness</i> or <i>age</i> are useless for war re- tire from the town. |
| <i>Nudo corpore</i> pugnare. | To fight <i>with the body naked</i> . |

Hence,

a.) The ABLATIVE is used with verbs which denote *plenty* or *want*.

| | |
|---|--|
| Germania <i>rivis fluminibusque</i> abundat. | Germany abounds <i>in streams</i> and <i>rivers</i> . |
| Milites <i>frumento</i> caruerunt. | The soldiers wanted <i>corn</i> . |

b.) The ABLATIVE denotes the *price* or *value*, when expressed by a definite sum, after verbs of *buying*, *selling*, *esteeming*, and *valuing*.

| | |
|--|---|
| Darius <i>mille talentis</i> percussorem Alexandri emere voluit. | Darius wished to purchase an assassin of Alexander <i>at a thousand talents</i> . |
|--|---|

c.) The ABLATIVE is used after the following deponent Verbs; *fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, *vescor*, *potior*, and some others.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Totius Galliae imperio potiri. | To obtain <i>the supremacy</i> of all Gaul. |
| Utuntur ære pro nummo. | They use <i>brass</i> for money. |
| Alter eodem hoc munere fungebatur. | A second performed <i>this same office</i> . |

d.) The ABLATIVE is used after the Adjectives *dignus*, *indignus*, *fretus*, *alienus*, *præditus*, *contentus*.

| | |
|---|--|
| Nihil, quod <i>ipsis</i> esset indignum, committebant. | They did nothing, which was unworthy <i>of them</i> . |
| Menapii, loci <i>præsidio</i> freti, in sylvas paludesque confugiunt. | The Menapii relying on <i>the protection</i> of the situation, take refuge in the woods and marshes. |
| <i>Peditatu</i> se fore contentum dicit. | He says that he will be satisfied <i>with the infantry</i> . |

4. With verbs of *removing*, *keeping at a distance*, *delivering* and others which imply *separation*, generally compounded with *a*, (*ab*, *abs*), *de*, *e*, (*ex*), the ABLATIVE is used either alone, or with one of these Prepositions.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Commeatu</i> nostros prohibent. | They keep off our men from provisions. |
| <i>Prælio</i> abstinencebat. | He refrained from fighting. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Murus <i>defensoribus</i> nudatus est. | The wall was stripped of <i>its</i> defenders. |
| <i>Sententiâ</i> desistunt. | They desist from <i>their</i> intention. |
| <i>Ab hoc concilio</i> Treviri abfuerunt. | From <i>this</i> assembly the Treviri were absent. |

5. The ABLATIVE is used after words which denote *origin*, sometimes without a Preposition, sometimes with *a*, *ex*, or *de*.

Such are *nascor*, *natus*, *ortus*, *prognatus*, and the poetical *satus*, *cretus*, *editus*.

| | |
|---|--|
| Cotus <i>antiquissimâ familiâ</i> natus erat. | Cotus was descended <i>from</i> a very ancient family. |
|---|--|

6. The ABLATIVE is used with *esse*, or with a Substantive without *esse*, to express a *quality*; but the Substantive must have an Adjective or Pronoun joined with it.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Ingenti magnitudine</i> corporum et <i>incredibili virtute</i> et <i>exercitatione</i> in armis Germanos esse prædicabant. | They affirmed that the Germans were of <i>vast size</i> and <i>incredible bravery</i> and <i>practice</i> in warfare. |
|---|---|

7. The ABLATIVE is used after Adjectives in the comparative degree, if *quam* (*than*) be not expressed.

| | |
|---|--|
| Eorum vitam <i>sua salute</i> habebat cariozem. | He considered their life <i>more</i> precious <i>than</i> <i>his own</i> safety. |
|---|--|

IX. TIME AND SPACE.

1. The *point* of time *at* which any thing takes place is expressed in the ABLATIVE.

Postero die castra movit.

The next day he moved the camp.

2. The *length* of time *in* which an action or event was accomplished is expressed in the ABLATIVE.

Diebus quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit.

In fifteen days he arrived at the borders of the Belgæ.

3. The *extent* of time or space is expressed in the ACCUSATIVE.

Tria millia passuum ab eorum castris castra ponit.

He places his camp *three miles* from their camp.

Paucos dies moratur.

He remains *a few days*.

Note. But if the *extent of space* is mentioned not so much to mark the distance as to designate the place by the distance it is expressed in the ABLATIVE.

Equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt.

The cavalry of Ariovistus stopped *at an equal interval*.

Legionem Cæsar passibus ducentis ab eo tumultu constituit.

Cæsar stationed the legion *two hundred paces* from that hill.

4. The names of towns, *from which* motion takes place, are in the ABLATIVE.

Aurimo Cæsar progressus est.

Cæsar proceeded *from Auximum*.

Pompeius Luceriâ proficiscitur Canusium.

Pompey sets out *from Luceriâ* for Canusium.

5. The names of towns *at which* any thing takes place, if singulars of the first or second declensions, are in the GENITIVE ; all plurals and nouns of the other declensions in the AB-LATIVE.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Romæ</i> consules, <i>Athenis</i> Archontes, <i>Carthagine</i> Suffetes quotannis creabantur. | Consuls were created annually <i>at Rome</i> , Archons <i>at Athens</i> , Suffetes <i>at Carthage</i> . |
|--|---|

6. The names of towns, *to which* motion tends are in the AC-CUSATIVE.

Litavicus *Gergoviam* profugit. | Litavicus flees *to Gergovia*.

Note. The names of *small islands*, *domus* and *rus*, are used like the names of towns *without* Prepositions : other nouns expressing *to* what object motion tends are used *with* Prepositions.

| | |
|--|---|
| Miltiades <i>Lemnum</i> revertitur. | Miltiades returns <i>to Lemnus</i> . |
| Perpauci <i>domum</i> redierunt. | Very few returned <i>home</i> . |
| Ariovistus legatos <i>ad Cæsarem</i> mittit. | Ariovistus sends ambassadors <i>to Cæsar</i> . |
| Hostes <i>ad flumen</i> equites persequuntur. | The cavalry pursue the enemy <i>to the river</i> . |
| C. Fabium legatum <i>in Hispaniam</i> præmittit. | He sends forward C. Fabius the lieutenant <i>into Spain</i> . |

X. ADJECTIVE.

1. Adjectives agree with the Substantives to which they refer, in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE.

Note. The term *Adjective* includes the Participle and Pronominal Adjective.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Magnum in re militari usum habebant.</i> | They had <i>great experience in military business.</i> |
| <i>Omnia impedimenta in proximas sylvas contulerunt.</i> | They conveyed <i>all their baggage</i> into the <i>nearest woods.</i> |
| <i>Instructas in eo loco legiones videt.</i> | He sees <i>the legions drawn up on that ground.</i> |

2. The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in GENDER and NUMBER ; its CASE depending on the construction not of the principal, but of the relative clause.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Pontem qui erat ad Genevam, jubet rescindi.</i> | He orders <i>the bridge which</i> was at Geneva to be cut down. |
| <i>Primos, qui transierant, interfecerunt.</i> | They killed <i>the first men who</i> had crossed. |
| <i>Genus hoc erat pugnæ, quo se Germani exercuerant.</i> | This was <i>a kind of fighting in which</i> the Germans had exercised themselves. |
| <i>Castellum, cui præerat legatus, expugnat.</i> | He takes by storm <i>the castle which</i> the lieutenant commanded. |
| <i>Eorum fines Nervii attingebant, quorum de naturâ moribusque Cæsar sic reperiebat.</i> | The <i>Nervii</i> touched on their borders, concerning <i>whose</i> nature and customs Cæsar was thus informed. |

3. Sometimes an Adjective is found without a Substantive ; it then relates to a Substantive either implied or previously expressed.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimittit omnes incolumes.</i> | He sends away <i>all</i> (the persons) <i>unhurt.</i> |
|----------------------------------|---|

XI. PRONOUNS.

1. The Personal Pronouns are not expressed as Subjects, except for the sake of emphasis.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Hæc ab iis cognoscite, <i>ego</i> prohibeor pronunciare. | | You know these things from them, <i>I</i> am forbidden to mention them. |
|--|--|---|

2. *Sui, sibi, se, se*, is a Reflective Pronoun; i.e. denotes an agent whose act returns upon himself: it refers to the principal subject of the sentence.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Britanni <i>se</i> vitro inficiunt. | | The Britons stain <i>themselves</i> with woad. |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|

3. *Suus* is the Pronominal Adjective of *se*, and is generally used of that which belongs to the Subject of the Proposition.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Respondit, in eam rem <i>se suam</i> fidem interponere. | | He answered, that he pledged <i>his</i> faith to that matter. |
|---|--|---|

4. *Hic* commonly refers to the latter, *ille* to the former of two things mentioned before.

5. "*Alius—alius*" are used to express "*one—another*" when several persons are spoken of; when only two, "*alter—alter*."

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <i>Alii alios</i> excipiunt. | | They relieve <i>one another</i> . |
| <i>Alter alteri</i> inimicus auxilio salutique erat. | | <i>The one</i> enemy was an assistance and means of safety <i>to the other</i> . |

XII. MOODS.

A. The INDICATIVE Mood asserts *positively*.

B. The SUBJUNCTIVE Mood asserts *contingently* or *less positively* than the Indicative.

1. The Present and Perfect Subjunctive are used instead of an Indicative to soften an assertion : instead of an Imperative to soften a command.

Hoc sine ullâ dubitatione *confirmaverim*.

Enas quod necesse est.

This *I would assert* without any hesitation.

Buy what is necessary.

2. The Subjunctive is used to express a *purpose*, *object*, or *result* after the conjunctions *ut*, *ne*, *quo*, *quin*, *quominus*, or the relative *qui*.

Universi ab eo, *ne* id *faceret*,
petebant.

Subsidium rogant, *quò* facilius
hostium copias sustinere
possint.

Eo impetu milites ierunt *ut*
hostes se fugæ *mandarent*.

Nemo est tam fortis *quin* rei
novitate *perturbetur*.

All begged of him *not to do*
that.

They beg assistance, *that they*
may be able the more
easily to withstand the
force of the enemy.

The soldiers went with such
violence *that* the enemy
betook themselves to flight.

No one is so brave, *as not to*
be confounded by the no-
velty of the affair.

3. The Subjunctive is used in a relative clause to express the *reason* or *motive* of the statement contained in the principal sentence; or defines a demonstrative expressed or implied.

| | |
|---|--|
| Præmittit, <i>qui videant</i> quas in partes hostes iter faciant. | He sends forward (persons) to observe in what directions the enemy are making their march. |
| Omnes, <i>qui arma ferre possent</i> , adesse jussit. | He ordered all (<i>those</i>) who could bear arms to be present. |
| <i>Quæ imperarentur</i> , facere dixerunt. | They said they would do (<i>those things</i>) which were ordered. |

4. Words which may be taken *interrogatively* are followed by a Subjunctive when they are *dependent upon some other word or proposition*.

| | |
|--|--|
| Ejus rei causa <i>quæ esset</i> , quæsiit. | He asked what <i>was</i> the cause of that affair. |
| Quum ab his quæreret, <i>quæ civitates quantæque in armis essent</i> , et quid in bello <i>possent</i> , sic reperiebat. | When he enquired, what, and how great states <i>were</i> in arms, and what <i>power they had</i> in war, he found (it to be) thus. |

5. In the *oratio obliqua* the Verb of the principal proposition is in the Infinitive Mood, and the Verbs in clauses connected by Relatives and Participles in the Subjunctive.

Note. When any one relates the words of another not representing him as speaking in the first person, the relater is said to use the *oratio obliqua*.

Volsci, *etsi adcisæ res sunt*, re-
ficiunt exercitum.

The Volsci, *although their
power is curtailed*, recruit
their army.

This is in the *oratio recta*.

Hernici nunciant Volscos, *etsi
res adcisæ sint, reficere ex-*
ercitum.

The Hernici report that the
Volsci *are recruiting* their
army, *although their power
is curtailed*.

This is in the *oratio obliqua*.

6. *Quum* when it signifies 'since' or 'although' is followed by the Subjunctive.

Milites *quum* frigore et imbri-
bus *tardarentur*, tamen
continenti labore omnia
superaverunt.

Although the soldiers *were
retarded* by cold and rains,
yet by their persevering
labour they overcame all.

7. *Quum* when it signifies 'when' is followed by the Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive, if the events described depend on each other, so that in English the Participle may be used.

Quum, Cæsar *esset* in Gallia
crebri rumores ad eum
afferebantur.

When Cæsar *was* in Gaul,
frequent reports were
brought to him. (We
might say in English
Cæsar *being* in Gaul &c.)

Quum ad oppidum *accessisset*,
pueri mulieresque pacem
ab Romanis petierunt.

When he *had approached* the
town, the children and
women sought peace from
the Romans.

C. The IMPERATIVE Mood commands, exhorts, or entreats.

With the Imperative 'not' must be rendered by 'ne' and 'nor' by *neve*.'

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Hominem mortuum in urbe, <i>ne</i> | | Do not bury, nor burn a dead |
| <i>sepelito, neve urito.</i> | | man in the city. |

D. The INFINITIVE Mood expresses an action or state, but does not declare it of any particular subject; hence it partakes more of the character of a Noun, than of a Verb.

1. A Verb which is the *subject* of another Verb, is in the Infinitive Mood, and is considered as of the Neuter Gender.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>Ignoscere amico humanum est.</i> | | To pardon a friend is humane. |
| <i>Laudari jucundum est.</i> | | To be praised is pleasant. |

2. A Verb which is the *object* of another Verb, is in the Infinitive Mood.

| | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Castra munire jubet. | | He orders them to fortify the |
| | | camp. |

3. Verbs signifying *to know, to think, to feel, and to say*, with some others, have frequently a clause depending on them, the subject of which is in the ACCUSATIVE Case, and the action or condition in the INFINITIVE Mood.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Undique bellum parari videbat. | | He saw that war was being |
| | | prepared on all sides. |
| Hoc flumen non hostes transi- | | He thought that the enemy |
| turos existimabat. | | would not cross this river. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Dicebant non se hostem vereri. | They said <i>that they feared</i> not the enemy. |
|--------------------------------|--|

4. The Infinitive is often used alone instead of the Present or Imperfect Indicative in *narrative sentences*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tum demum Titurius <i>trepidare, concursare, cohortesque disponere.</i> | Then at length Titurius <i>was agitated, ran about, and placed his cohorts.</i> |
|---|---|

5. The Subjunctive with *ut* is used instead of the Infinitive after a.) Verbs of *endeavouring, aiming, accomplishing* : b.) and Verbs of *begging, demanding, admonishing, and commanding, except jubeo*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Petunt, ut Mandubratium defendat. | They beg him to defend Mandubratium. |
| Imperat ut castra navalia de improviso adorianur. | He orders them to attack the naval camp by surprise. |
| Castra moveri et signa inferri jussit. | He ordered that the camp should be moved and the standards carried forward. |

6. After words which denote *willingness, unwillingness, or permission*, and after Verbs of *asking, advising, reminding*, the Subjunctive alone is often used without *ut*.

| | |
|--|--|
| Tu <i>velim</i> ad me scribas. | I wish you would write to me. |
| Rogat finem orandi faciat. | He begs (that) he will make an end of entreating. |
| Hunc admonet, iter cautè diligenterque faciat. | He admonishes him, to make his way with caution and diligence. |

7. After Verbs which denote *pain* or *joy*, *surprise* or *wonder*, *quod* may be used with the Indicative or Subjunctive, instead of the Accusative with the Infinitive.

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Doleo <i>te stomachari</i> : or <i>quod stomacharis</i> or <i>quod stomacheris</i> . | I grieve <i>that you are angry</i> . |
|--|--------------------------------------|

XIII. PARTICIPLES.

1. Participles of transitive Verbs are followed by the same case as their Verb.

| | |
|---|---|
| Incidit in Cæsarem <i>hostes insequentem</i> . | He falls in with Cæsar <i>pursuing the enemy</i> . |
| Equites <i>officio functi</i> , in hyberna redeunt. | The cavalry <i>having performed their duty</i> , return to winter-quarters. |

2. The Participle Perfect Passive and the Participle in *dus* are used *with* or *without* Prepositions where in English a verbal Substantive would be used.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Hæ literæ recitatæ</i> magnum luctum fecerunt. | <i>The reading of this letter</i> caused great lamentation. |
| Ad eas res <i>conficiendas</i> Orgetorix deligitur. | For the <i>accomplishment</i> of those things Orgetorix is chosen. |

3. An Action which *should* or *must be* done is expressed by the Participle in *dus* or its Neuter in *dum*; the person *by whom* it should or must be done is expressed in the DATIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Cæsari</i> omnia uno tempore erant agenda. | All things were <i>to be done by Cæsar</i> at one time. |
| <i>Maturandum sibi</i> existimavit. | He thought that <i>he must make haste</i> . |

4. A Substantive frequently stands in connexion with a Participle, but not in grammatical connexion with the rest of the sentence ; the Substantive and Participle are then in the ABLATIVE case, which is called the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Omnibus rebus comparatis, diem dicunt.</i> | <i>All things having been provided, they appoint a day.</i> |
|---|---|

Note. A Personal Pronoun is sometimes found in this connection instead of a Substantive, and sometimes a Substantive instead of a Participle.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Te duce, nihil timemus.</i> | <i>Thou being leader, we fear nothing.</i> |
|--------------------------------|--|

XIV. GERUNDS.

1. The Gerund is used as a verbal Substantive, and is followed by the same case as its Verb.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Agebat Alexandrum furor aliena devastandi.</i> | <i>A rage for ravaging other men's (possessions) stimulated Alexander.</i> |
| <i>Profectus est Domitius ad occupandum Massiliam.</i> | <i>Domitius went for the occupation of Marseilles.</i> |

2. The Gerund in *di* is used after Substantives and relative Adjectives.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Transeundi difficultas celeritatem insequendi tardat.</i> | <i>The difficulty of crossing retards the speed of the pursuit.</i> |
| <i>Homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur.</i> | <i>Men desirous of making war were affected with great grief.</i> |
| <i>Pabulandi causâ egrediuntur equites.</i> | <i>The cavalry go out for the sake of foraging.</i> |

3. The Gerund in *do* is used as a Dative after Adjectives which take a Dative (see Sec. IV. 3), and after Substantives and Verbs, to express the *purpose* or *design*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charta emporetica est <i>inutilis scribendo</i> . | Packing-paper is <i>useless for writing</i> . |
| Milites <i>in metendo</i> occupatos perturbaverant. | They had disturbed the soldiers engaged <i>in cutting</i> (forage.) |

4. The Gerund in *do* is used as an ABLATIVE without a Preposition to denote the *instrument*, or with the Prepositions *a*, (*ab*), *de*, *e*, (*ex*), or *in*.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Parcendo</i> paulo longius tolerare possunt. | They can hold out a little longer <i>by sparing</i> . |
|---|---|

5. The Gerund in *dum* is used with Prepositions, chiefly *ad* and *inter*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Romanos <i>ad insequendum</i> paratos videbant. | They saw the Romans ready <i>to pursue</i> . |
| Mores puerorum <i>se inter ludendum</i> detegunt. | The characters of boys disclose themselves <i>during play</i> . |

6. Instead of the Gerund used actively with an object in the Accusative, the Passive Participle may be used, the object agreeing with it.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Prædæ faciendæ</i> facultas datur. | An opportunity is given of <i>taking booty</i> . |
| <i>Ære ad naves reficiendas</i> utuntur. | They use brass for <i>repairing the ships</i> . |

XV. SUPINES.

1. The Supine in *um* is used as a verbal Substantive, and is followed by the same case as its Verb.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Ædū Legatos ad Cæsarem mit- tunt <i>rogatum auxilium</i>.</p> | <p> The Ædū send ambassadors to Cæsar to ask assistance.</p> |
|--|---|

2. The Supine in *um* is used after Verbs of motion to express the *purpose* of that motion.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <p>Ædū veniebant <i>questum</i>.</p> | <p> The Ædū came to complain.</p> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

3. The Supine in *u* is used after the Substantives *fas*, *nefas*, and *opus*, and after certain Adjectives, to express 'with respect to.'

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Hoc <i>fas</i> est dictu. <i>Perfacile factu</i> esse probat.</p> | <p> This is <i>right</i> to be said. He proves that it is <i>very easy</i> to be done.</p> |
|--|---|

PROSODY.

SECTION. I.

1. The '*Quantity*' of a syllable means the time that is occupied in the pronunciation of it.

A *long* syllable occupies twice the time that a *short* syllable does.

2. Syllables are long either by the *natural pronunciation* of the vowel which they contain, or by the *number* and *position* of the consonants which follow it.

3. Every Syllable must be in pronunciation *long* or *short*; those which are sometimes long and sometimes short are called *doubtful*.

4. The following are the principal rules for determining the *natural* quantity of syllables.

a.) All diphthongs are long, and all those single vowels which are formed by the contraction of two or more into one; as, *cōgo* from *coago*.

Note. The Preposition *præ* is commonly considered short in composition, when a vowel follows it.

b.) A vowel is *short* when it is followed by another vowel; as, *Dēus*, *advēho*.

Note. In Prosody *h* is not considered as a letter.

Exceptions :

1. The *e* in the Genitive and Dative of the fifth declension is long when a vowel precedes ; as, *dīei*, *speciēi* : otherwise short ; as, *rēi*, *fidēi*.

2. *A* is long in the obsolete Genitive of the first declension ; as, *aquāi*, *terrāi*.

3. All the Genitives in *ius* have commonly *ī*, except *alterius* : the poets use *illius*, *ipsius*, *istius*, *unius*, *totius*, *ullius*, *utrius*, long or short at pleasure : *alius* is always long : *solius* is commonly considered long.

4. The Vocatives of names in *aius*, and *eius* have *ā* and *ē* ; as, *Gāi*, *Vultēi*.

5. The Verb *fiō* has *ī*, except where an *r* follows : *fiēbam*, *fierem*.

Omnia jam fient, fieri quæ posse negabam.

Note. Greek words retain their respective quantities.

II. DERIVATIVE WORDS.

A. Words derived, whether by declension, conjugation, or otherwise, retain the quantity of their root : thus, *lēgo*, *lēgerem* ; *lēgi*, *lēgerim*, *lēgisse* ; *lux*, *lūcia*, *lūceo* ; *āvītus* from *āvus* ; *māternus* from *māter*.

Exceptions :

1. Perfects and Supines of two syllables have the first syllable long, though in the Present it is short ; as, *vīdeo*, *vīdi* : *fūgio*, *fūgi* ; *mōveo*, *mōtum*.

a.) Seven dissyllabic Perfects have their first syllable short : *bībi*, *dēdi*, *fīdi* (from *findo*), *stēti*, *sīti*, *tūli*, *scīdi* (from *scindo*).

b.) Nine dissyllabic Supines have their first syllable short ; *dātum, rātum, sātum, ŷtum, lītum, cītum* (from *cio*), *quītum, rūtum*, with their compounds : and from *āsto, stītum*, and *prāstītum, adstītum*.

2. Perfects which are formed by reduplication ; as, *tundo, tūtūdi* ; *cāno, cēcīni* ; *pello, pēpūli* ; have the two first syllables short, except when the second is long by position ; as, *mordeo, mōmordi* : *tendo, tētendi*. *Pedo* and *cædo* retain the long vowel of the present, *pepēdi, cecīdi* : *cædo* makes *cecīdi*.

3. The *o* in *pōsuī* and *pōsitus* is short, though long in *pōno*.

4. The Imperative *dā* (*give*) is long, though *ā* is short in the other parts of the Verb.

B. Derivative Adjectives end frequently in *-īdus, -īcus, -īnus*, and *ōsus* : Adjectives in *-īlis* and *-bilis* derived from Verbs have *ī* short : those in *īlis* from Substantives have *ī* long.

C. Compounded words retain the quantity of the vowel in the root ; as, *prōbus, imprōbus*.

D. Prepositions of one syllable, which end in a vowel, are long in composition ; those which end in a consonant are short : *dēduco, āboleo, pērimo*.

Pro in Greek words is short ; in some Latin words long, in others short. *Sē* and *dī* (for *dis*) are long ; *rē* is short.

III. FINAL SYLLABLES.

A. MONOSYLLABLES.

1. Monosyllables ending in a vowel are long ; as, *dē, vī, prō*.

a.) But the enclitics *quē, nē, vē, cē, tē*, and *ptē*, are short.

2. Monosyllabic Nouns are long ; as, *sōl, vēr, jūs*.

a.) But *cūr, fēl, mēl, vīr, ōs* (*ossis*), *vās* (*vādis*), are short.

3. Monosyllables ending in a consonant, not being nouns, are short ; as, *ūt, īn, sēd*.

a.) But *ēn, nōn, quīn, sīn, cūr*, and *pār* with its compounds, are long.

B. In words of more than one syllable.

1. a.) *A* is short in nouns : except in the Ablative singular of the first declension.

In Greek proper names in *as* the *ā* is long ; as, *Æneā*, *Pallā*.

b.) *A* is long in Verbs and indeclinable words, as *amā*, *frustrā* : except *itā*, *quiā*, *ējā*.

When *a* is short in *antēā*, *postēā*, they should probably be written *ante ea*, *post ea*. *Posteāquam*, is also found. *Triginta* and the other indeclinable numbers have the final vowel common.

2. a.) *E* is short ; as, *patrē*, *currē*.

b.) But *e* is long in the Ablative of the fifth declension, and in the Imperative of the second conjugation.

Cavē and *vid* in *vidēis* are found short.

c.) Adverbs in *e* formed from Adjectives of the *first class* are long ; as, *doctē*, *rectē*.

Except *benē*, *malē*, *infernē*, *supernē*.

Greek nouns in *e* are long ; as, *Circē*, *Tempē*.

3. a.) *I* is long ; as, *audī*, *dominī*.

But *ī* is short in Greek Vocatives ; as, *Alexī*.

b.) *I* is short in *nisī*, *quasī* : *i* is common in *mihi*, *tibi*, *ubi*, *ibi*.

Uī has *ī* long, but *utinam* and *utīque* have *ī* short.

4. *O* is common, but more generally used as long ; as, *rogō*, *sermō* : it is always long in the cases of the second declension, in Adverbs derived from it, and in Participles and Gerunds.

Modō is generally short, and its compounds always ; as, *dummodō* : also *imō*, *ilicō*, *ciō*, *egō*, *ambō*, *duō*, *nesciō*, and *cedō* (*grant*). *Ergō* 'on account of' is long : when it means 'therefore' it is common, but only in the later poets.

5. *U* is always long ; *diū*, *vultū*, *cornū*.

6. *Y* is always short.

Note. It occurs only in words of Greek origin.

C. Final syllables ending in *b*, *d*, *t*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, are short.

Exceptions. Greek words which have a long vowel before *n* or *r*; as, *aēr*, *Pæān*. Or though from the Greek *ep* is short; as, *Hectūr*.

D. Final syllables in *c* are long.

Nēc and *donēc* are short; the Pronoun *hic* is common but more generally short; *hic* (*heic*) 'here' is always long. *Fēc* is generally short.

E. 1. *As* is long in Latin words; as, *amās*.

Exceptions. *Anās*, *anātis*, and *vās*, *vādīs*: Greek Nominatives which make *aōs*, Lat. *ādīs*, in the Genitive; as, *Iliās*, *Pallās*: and the Greek Accusatives plural of the third declension; as, *heroās*.

2. *Es* is long; as, *amēs*, *patrēs*.

a.) But *ēs* is short in Nominatives in *es* which increase in the Genitive, and have their penult short; as, *mīlēs*, *milītīs*.

Ariēs, *abiēs*, *pariēs*, *Cerēs*, and *pēs* with its compounds; as, *sonipēs* have *ē* long.

The Nominatives plural of Greek words which increase in the Genitive have *ēs*; as, *Amazonēs*, *Troadēs*. The second person singular of *edo* is *ēs*; of *sum*, *ēs*. *Penēs* 'in the power of' has the last syllable short.

3. *Is* is short; as, *legīs*, *amnīs*.

a.) But *īs* is long in all the cases of the plural; *armīs*, *vobīs*, *omnīs* (for *omnēs*): in the second person singular of Verbs, whose second person plural makes *ītis*; as, *audīs* (pl. *audītis*), *dederīs*, (pl. *dederītis*).

Vīs (from *volo*) *Samnīs*, *Salamīs*, *Simoīs*, have the last syllable long.

4. *Os* is long; as, *nepōs*, *virōs*.

But *ōs* is short in *ōs* (*osnīs*), in *compōs* and *impōs*, and the Greek words and cases in *os*; as *Delōs*, *Erinnyōs*.

4. *Us* is short in Participles and Nouns of more than one syllable; as, *victūs*, *casūs*.

a.) But *ūs* is long in the Genitive singular, in the Nominative and Accusative plural of the fourth declension: and in nouns of the third which have *ū* in declension; as, *virtūs*, (*virtūtis*); *palūs* (*palūdis*): and *plūs* (*plūris*).

ūs is long in Greek words which have *ou* in the original ; as, *Panthūs*, *Melampūs*.

Ys in Greek words is short, except those which have *yn* in the Accusative singular ; as, *Trachys*.

IV. POSITION.

1. Syllables are made long *by position* when two or more consonants follow a vowel : *x* and *z* are accounted as two, *x* having the sound of *cs*, and *z* of *ds*.

2. *J* lengthens the vowel which precedes it, if in the same word ; as, *mājor*.

Except in the compounds of *jūgum* ; as, *bijugus*, *quadrijugus*.

Note. *I* and *u* in the middle of words are sometimes pronounced as consonants, and serve with simple consonants to lengthen the preceding syllable ; as, *tēnuia* (for *tēnuia*), *flūviorum* (for *flūviorum*).

3. Two consonants closing a syllable make it long ; as, *ēst*, *vūlt*, *rēx*.

4. A syllable ending with a consonant and the next beginning with one, the former is made long ; as, *vēl-le*, *mēn-tis*.

When the last syllable of a word ends with a short vowel, and the next word begins with the consonants *sc*, *sp*, *st* ; that syllable is sometimes lengthened, but not frequently ; as, *date telā*, *scandite muros*.

If the vowel and the consonants are in different syllables in the same word, the vowel is lengthened by position ; as, *rēstinguo*. Before the double consonants *x*, *z*, a short vowel is still more rarely, if ever, lengthened in this position.

5. If the latter of two consonants, which begin a syllable, is a liquid, the preceding vowel, if *short* by nature, becomes *doubtful* : in *poetry* it may be used as *long* ; as, *tenēbræ* or *tenēbræ* ; in *prose* it is commonly pronounced *short*.

If the vowel is *naturally long*, it continues so ; as, *salūbris*, *ambulācrum*.

If the mute and liquid belong to different syllables, as in *āb-luo*, *ob-ruo*, the vowel is long.

V. METRE.

1. A combination of syllables of a certain quantity is called a **Foot**.

2. A Foot may consist of two, three, or four syllables.

3. A **SPONDEE** consists of two long syllables (ˉ ˉ), a **DACTYL** of a long syllable followed by two short (ˉ ˘ ˘). Verses composed of Spondees and Dactyls are said to be in *Dactylic* metre. Each foot in dactylic verse is also called a *metre*; hence a verse consisting of six feet is called *hexameter* (Gr. ἑξ, *six*) and one of five feet *pentameter* (Gr. πεντε, *five*).

4. A **Dactylic Hexameter** (called also an *heroic* verse) consists of six feet, of which the *fifth* is a dactyl, and the *sixth* a spondee: the other feet may be either dactyls or spondees.

Armă vî | rûmqûě cǎ | nō Trō | jae quî | primûs ăb | ôrîs.

Infân | dūm rē | gînă jû | bēs rēnō | vārē dō | lōrēm.

A spondee is sometimes, but rarely, found in the *fifth* place. A dactyl is then commonly found in the *fourth*.

Cără dē | ūm sōbō | lēs mag | nūm Jōvîs | încrē | mēntūm.

A line in which all the feet ended with the last syllable of a word would be very inharmonious.

Urbēm | fōrtēm | nūpēr | cēpīt | fōrtiōr | hōstis.

Hence the necessity of **CÆSURA**, i. e., of *dividing* a foot between different words so that the last syllable of a word shall be the first syllable of a foot.

If there is only one Cæsura in a hexameter verse, it is commonly in the middle of the *third* foot.

Pinguîs ăt | îngră | tæ prēmē | rētūr | cāsēūs | ūrbî.

If there are two they are commonly in the *second* and *fourth* feet.

Non om | nes ār | būstă jû | vânt hūmî | lēsquē my | rîcæ .

One syllable in each foot is necessarily pronounced with a stress or elevation of the voice, called *ictus*, the stroke; or *arsis*, the raising (of the voice): the other syllables are said to be in the *thesis*, lowering. The *ictus* in a dactylic verse always falls on the *first* syllable of the foot. It is entirely independent of quantity.

Títýre | tú patu | læ' recu | báns sub | tégmíne | fági.

A short syllable in the Cæsura is sometimes lengthened by the ictus.

Látora | jacte | tūr odi | is Ju | nonis in | iquæ

5. The Dactylic Pentameter consists of five feet. It is divided into two parts; the first part contains two feet, dactyls or spondees, and a long syllable; the second also two, which must be dactyls, and a long syllable.

Each part is called a *penthemimer* (πενθε, five, ἡμισυ, half, μέρος, part), as containing at least *five* syllables.

Intēr | dūm lācry | mæ || pōndērā | vōcīs hā | bēnt
Nīl fērēt | ād mā | nēs || dīvītīs | ūmbrā sū | ōs.

6. The long syllable of the first penthemimer generally ends a word, and is very rarely cut off by elision.

7. A Pentameter subjoined to an hexameter forms the **ELEGIAC METRE.**

Venturæ memores jam nunc estote senectæ,
Sic nullum vobis tempus abibit iners.

A pentameter rarely ends with a word of three syllables, as in the line

Quolibet ut saltem rure frui liceat.

The last word is generally a Substantive or Verb.

8. *Elision* or *Synalæpha* takes place where two words come together in a line, of which the first ends and the second begins

with a vowel or diphthong. In this case the first vowel or diphthong is absorbed in the second.

Nullan(e) habes viti(a), im(o) ali(æ) haud fortasse minora.

9. *Ecthlipsis* is the absorption of final *m* and the vowel which precedes it before a vowel at the beginning of the following word.

O curas homin(um) O quant(um) est in rebus inane.



